



**GET YOUR CANADIAN
HOME**

FROM

The Canadian Pacific

**A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
REGARDING**

MANITOBA

**AND THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED YOU
BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN
THAT PROVINCE**

**Presented by
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Department of Natural Resources
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA**

1913

MANITOBA

for Mixed Farming



WHAT THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL DO FOR YOU

In presenting literature regarding the desirability of Western Canada as a field for agricultural endeavor, the Canadian Pacific Railway is firm in its conviction that there are very few others of the soil in other parts of the North American continent, in Great Britain, or in Northern Europe, who would not benefit greatly financially and find increased happiness by changing their scene of endeavor to the Canadian Prairies.

This Company is not urging the settlement of a district still in the frontier class. The Canadian West is law-abiding and God-fearing, has an educational system unexcelled, a constantly extending system of railways, and progressive city, town and rural governmental organizations. Few, even among the older settled districts, have more of the requisites necessary to the material, moral and mental development of a community than has Western Canada.

42,000 LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

In addition, and of primary interest to the farmer, the Prairie Provinces offer lands, returning crops of high yield and quality, at prices and terms unheard of in long-cultivated districts. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers, at prices from \$11 per acre up, virgin lands that will give greater returns than many districts where farms sell for \$100 and over per acre. This Company sells farm lands to actual settlers only, on payments extending over a period of 20 years, also offering such settlers loans to the extent of \$2,000 in farm buildings, fences, wells, etc., the loan also repayable in the 20-year period. Interest on both purchases and loans is six per cent. per annum.

The \$2,000 Loan to Settlers is absolutely the strongest, most positive and convincing answer that any one could ask for, to any and all questions as to the quality of the Canadian Pacific

lands, and as to the profits that can be made in farming these lands. Think of this—if a farmer purchases 100 acres of these lands at \$20 an acre, his first payment on a twenty-year term is only \$1 an acre, or \$100 on 100 acres. Now, against his investment of only \$100 in the land, the Canadian Pacific is willing to prove its faith in the productiveness of the land by investing \$2,000 in improvements on this land. And this investment is made absolutely without any security but the land itself and the positive knowledge that the land will produce great crops. In other words, for every dollar the farmer puts into purchase of 100 acres of \$20 land the first year, the Canadian Pacific stands ready to put \$12.50 into improving the farm. Seeing this, can any reasonable man doubt that the soil of the lands offered is as rich or the profits that may be made are as great as the Canadian Pacific has always claimed they are? "Money talks" is a saying that may well be applied in this case. The money put up by the Canadian Pacific for farm improvements without outside security speaks convincingly of the fertility of our lands.

ADVANCE OF LIVE STOCK ON LOAN BASIS

The Company, in the case of the approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right methods of mixed farming.

HELP TO SETTLERS—EXPERT ADVICE, PRIZE COMPETITIONS

The Canadian Pacific Railway does not lose interest in the settler when he has purchased land and settled thereon. The

Company will supply the new-comer with seed of proved quality and high-grade stock at cost prices, and, through its Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Branches, will assist him to get the right kind of a start. At all times, experts of long years' experience in all branches of husbandry are at his command; market experts stand ready to advise him of the best methods for disposing of his produce. The Company has under process of development 25 demonstration farms at various points throughout the Prairie Provinces; these will be operated on a mixed farming system, and full accounts are kept. The practical experts in charge of these farms are expected to make them pay; were this not so, little of real value would be demonstrated. The books are open for inspection, and the farm manager is always ready to give aid and advice.

The Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and other branches are constantly carrying on competitions which are not only valuable for purposes of demonstration, but afford progressive farmers opportunity to acquire cash prizes. At the present time the Company has in progress competitions with prize lists aggregating some thousands of dollars. Among these is a steer-feeding contest for farmers' sons; the boys are each furnished with eight head of prime feeder steers and are feeding them according to their own methods. In the spring, the animals will be sold, the contestants receiving the advance in price. In addition, the ones having the greatest success will receive cash prizes. The Forestry Branch is offering \$3,400 in cash prizes to farmers in certain

districts raising the best wind-breaks. Alfalfa culture has received a great impetus by past and present competitions conducted by the Agricultural Branch.

At various central points the Company will place high-grade bulls for service, the only charge being a small one which will go to remunerate the caretaker. To farmers having quantities of feed on hand, the Company furnishes cattle, hogs and sheep at cost, making mutually satisfactory terms of payment. In conjunction with the provincial departments of agriculture, the Company runs agricultural demonstration trains through the Prairie Provinces; the trains are in charge of experts and lectures and demonstrations are given at central points. At several of its farms the Company has installed creameries, paying the highest cash price for milk brought in by farmers and turning back the skim milk for feeding purposes. At certain points the Company has established egg circles, taking all eggs brought in by farmers, and paying cash for them. The Company is interesting itself in the formation of circles for the co-operative breeding, care, feeding and marketing of live stock.

MIXED FARMING YIELDS GREATEST PROFITS

The above is but a brief resume of some of the paternal policies by which the Canadian Pacific Railway better the lot of settlers. Even a casual perusal of them will show the reader that all efforts are being made to direct the agricultural activities



HORSES, SHEEP AND CATTLE: Manitoba, in addition to bumper crops of grain, produces live stock of exceptionally high quality.

of Western Canadian farmers toward a safe and sane system of mixed farming. Time and again it has been proven that such a system returns the greatest profit,—and in what country or district could such a system be more profitable than in Western Canada? Here grains, grasses, roots, vegetables, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all flourish and add to the farmer's bank account. Stock diseases are practically unknown and millions of bushels of feed are exported yearly. And yet the Canadian West is today an importer, instead of an exporter, of live stock and dairy and poultry products; as a result prices for crop on the hoof are high, making an exceptionally attractive market.

To sum up, the Canadian Pacific Railway has no land for sale to speculators, but to actual settlers it offers fertile lands at low prices on 20-year terms of payment, interest at six per cent. per annum. The Company will extend aid to the value of \$2,000 for farm improvements and assist the settler in every possible way. The Company has never yet foreclosed on a farmer making any sort of an effort to get on his feet. To the progressive farmer, Western Canada offers greater opportunity for advancement than any other district on the face of the earth.

Western Canada's best advertisement is the success that has attended the efforts of those already here. They are calling on their brothers to follow, and the result is strikingly shown in the following quotation from an article by Edward Forritt, America's best known writer on economic and governmental subjects:

"Of the 2,118,712 immigrants who arrived in Canada in the years from 1800 to 1913, the destination of 1,202,497 was in the provinces west of the lakes. A large proportion of the 903,000 immigrants who arrived in the Dominion in those 12 years not booked through to the West, migrated there later on; and in these 12 years also ten, of thousands of Canadians, born in Ontario or Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, joined the stream of new-comers from over-sea or from the United States that has been continuously pouring into the Prairie Provinces."

The following pages take up in detail the various branches of agriculture, showing exactly what Western Canada has to offer. Soil, climate and kindred topics are discussed, and schools, churches, taxation—in fact, all items of interest to the intending settler, are treated.

Part I.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Conditions in Manitoba are, in some particulars, different from those in the two sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in that the province under discussion has been in the process of development for a somewhat longer period than the other two. Manitoba has the largest city in Western Canada, viz., Winnipeg; has the advantage of a short haul to the head of navigation of the great lakes, and the southern part of the province shows a network of railway lines such as is displayed by few districts on the continent. The large population of Winnipeg,

as well as that of the multiplicity of smaller cities and towns, and the extremely satisfactory railway service, makes Manitoba exceedingly attractive to the husbandman who would practise mixed farming.

Manitoba is the oldest province in the Canadian West, having been incorporated as such in 1870. The first settlement of the province began in the latter part of the 17th century, when the fur-traders established posts. The first permanent settlement was formed under the leadership of Lord Selkirk in 1812, at the present site of the city of Winnipeg. Manitoba assumed some importance, for the first time, in 1878, when the first railway entered her boundaries, and the province entered upon an era of agricultural prosperity with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886. In 1870, the province had a population of 12,003; now, more than 360,000 people make their homes in Manitoba. Agriculture has been extensively practised in Manitoba for more than a quarter of a century; in fact, records are available for each year, except 1888, since 1883.

BOUNDARIES AND AREAS

The area of Manitoba, as created, was 13,580 square miles. This has now been increased to 253,332 square miles, approximately the same size as Saskatchewan or Alberta. The province is bounded on the west by Saskatchewan, on the south by North Dakota and Minnesota, on the east by Ontario, and on the north by Hudson Bay and the North-west Territory. The British Isles lie in the same latitude as Manitoba. Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, the greater part of Germany and about half of Russia lie as far north as Winnipeg. Edinburgh, Scotland, is located further north than the present settled parts of Manitoba.

NATURAL DIVISIONS

From a standpoint of agriculture and settlement, the province may roughly be divided into the following great areas:—

The Plains District.—This area is bounded by the International Boundary on the south, the province of Saskatchewan on the west, and Range 6 west of 1st Meridian on the east. Roughly speaking, the northerly boundary of the Plains Area is Township 14. This district is well settled.

The Park Country.—The Park Country of Manitoba consists of mixed prairie and woodland, and extends in a strip about 30 miles wide and describing a quarter circle from the International Boundary to the easterly boundary of Saskatchewan. This strip commences some 50 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, and skirts the southerly point of Lake Winnipeg. A tongue also extends into the plains country with the tip lying between Brandon and Portage la Prairie, and the point extending to the International Boundary east of the town of Emerson.

Forest Area.—The northern forest is as yet unsettled and extends from a line drawn in a north-westerly direction from the southern point of Lake Winnipeg to the northerly boundary of the province.

Part II.

WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN TRADE

Although a great number of Manitoba farmers have brought their operations to a mixed farming basis, grain is, and for some time will be, the crop that excites paramount interest. Thus, the first thought of every farmer contemplating settlement on a Manitoba farm is of the crops of grain he may reasonably expect to raise, the price he will probably receive, storage and transportation facilities—in fact, of everything connected with the grain trade of Western Canada.

Grain Production.—In general terms, Western Canada's (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta's) record of grain production is one of phenomenal progress. The table below shows how each year, with a few exceptions, the grain crop of the three Prairie Provinces has shown an increase:

Year.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Barley.	Bushels Flax.
1904	63,311,639	38,909,054	7,331,355	360,429
1905	67,034,117	45,139,445	12,719,839	723,935
1906	36,146,021	47,215,479	10,418,461	884,000
1907	54,390,678	44,620,520	10,920,856	535,543
1908	84,506,857	66,311,800	13,447,800	733,769
1909	94,291,054	94,244,800	16,888,000	1,023,519
1910	70,022,354	74,513,361	19,187,449	1,732,065
1911	90,563,680	108,987,855	24,030,645	2,155,320
1912	118,109,000	163,998,752	30,542,000	4,833,167
1913	101,236,412	108,301,069	18,993,170	4,038,269
1914	194,063,000	212,810,000	24,043,000	7,720,000
1915	183,307,000	221,857,000	26,671,000	21,634,000

Storage Capacity.—The elevator capacity of Western Canada is being constantly added to, as evidenced by the following table which includes the elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin and prairie points; figures given are for January 1 each year:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1900	20,908,000	1907	55,690,000
1901	21,000,000	1908	60,808,000
1902	21,298,000	1909	63,190,100
1903	30,368,400	1910	77,901,100
1904	41,188,000	1911	84,017,700
1905	48,040,630	1912	99,514,500
1906	50,453,209	1913	est. 100,000,000

(Note—If anything, the 1913 estimate given above is much too low. Storage capacity at Port William alone was increased by 10,000,000 bushels during 1912.)

Wheat Inspected at Winnipeg.—Of course, the figures given in the following tables do not represent the entire wheat crop of the Canadian West; they are for the corn inspected when passing through Winnipeg:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1900	12,355,380	1906	73,097,950
1901	45,651,800	1907	54,404,159
1902	51,833,000	1908	75,466,039
1903	40,306,550	1909	94,922,385
1904	36,784,500	1910	87,583,475
1905	65,849,940	1911	145,987,700
		1912	143,862,759

Milling Capacity.—The following table shows the great increase in milling capacity, during the past two years, of mills located in Western Canada. As the 1912 figures were compiled early in the year, it is safe to state that the capacity has more than doubled in the period mentioned:

	1910.	1912.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Daily capacity, flour mills	41,830	77,740
Daily capacity, oatmeal mills	1,625	2,130

In addition to the above increase, work is now under way on five large mills at various prairie points. These mills will be in operation next year. The fact that large milling concerns are locating plants in the prairie cities means much to the farmers of Western Canada, assuring them higher prices for their grain on account of the shorter haul.

Grain Prices.—The following tables show the monthly average prices for cash grain in store at Fort William, as bid on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the close of each day's business:

	No. 1 Northern Wheat				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
January	\$0.90½	\$1.03½	\$0.94½	\$0.95½	
February	1.00½	1.02½	.90½	.97½	
March	1.10½	1.04½	.89½	.98½	
April	1.19½	1.02½	.90½	1.02½	
May	1.24½	.95½	.95½	1.04	
June	1.20½	.92½	.95½	1.06½	
July	1.20	1.11½	.96½	1.06½	
August	1.08½	1.04½	.99½	1.06½	
September	\$0.98½	.93½	1.01½	1.00½	
October	.98½	.97½	.95½	1.00	
November	1.01½	.98½	.92½	.98½	
December	.98½	.99½	.90½	.94½	

Note—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange's year is from September 1 to August 31.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911	\$0.32½	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.33½	\$0.35½	\$0.36½
1912 ....	.38½	.41	.42½	.47½	.46½	.44½
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910			\$0.35	\$0.32½	\$0.33½	\$0.32½
1911	\$0.37½	\$0.37½	.41½	.42½	.40½	.37½
1912 ....	.39½	.40½				

No. 1 North-Western Flax

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1911	\$2.85½	\$2.46½	\$2.41½	\$2.30½	\$2.29½	\$2.14
1912	1.04½	1.83½	1.85½	1.94½	1.09	2.05½
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910			\$2.37½	\$2.38½	\$2.42½	\$2.13
1911	\$2.01½	\$2.07½	2.19½	2.22½	1.84½	1.70
1912	1.83½	1.68				

Part III.

AGRICULTURE IN MANITOBA

As has been mentioned, Manitoba soil has been cultivated for a number of years much greater than the period of cultivation for the other two Prairie Provinces. During the past 29 years, her lowest yearly average per acre for wheat has been 8.9 bushels; for oats, 16.8 bushels; for barley, 14.8 bushels; for flax, 8.4 bushels; for potatoes, 121.9 bushels. The highest yield per acre, during the same period for the same crops has been: Wheat, 27.86 bushels; oats, 47.5 bushels; barley, 36.96 bushels; flax, 20 bushels; potatoes, 193 bushels.

During the past 29 years, Manitoba's average yield per acre for wheat has been 18.49 bushels; for oats, 36.30 bushels; for barley, 30.11 bushels; flax has averaged 13.22 bushels to the acre for 22 years, and potatoes, 173.75 bushels for 14 years. In 1912, Manitoba raised more bushels of both barley and flax to the acre than any state in the Union and in 1911, when flax prices were at their zenith, had a crop that went 14.44 bushels to the acre for the entire province.

The province is admirably adapted for the raising of live stock of all kinds and all sorts of fodders, roots and vegetables give large returns. During 1912, Manitoba sent the grand champion beef steer to the Chicago International Live Stock Show; grew over \$2,300,000 worth of tame hay and alfalfa; produced nearly \$3,000,000 worth of potatoes and other roots and over \$2,000,000 worth of butter and cheese, which, together with the grain turned out, makes something of a record for a province with but a few more than 50,000 farmers within her confines. The Manitoba farmer has everything to insure his success—fertile soil, favorable climate and nearby markets.

There is probably no district on the North American continent which can boast of a soil more fertile and productive than that of the province of Manitoba. This applies very generally to nearly every portion of the province and is the result of tons of deposit by the great inland sea which once covered this part of North America and of which the Great Lakes are the remaining links. It is only of recent years that the abnormal fertility and lasting qualities of the soils of the great plains of America have been properly appreciated and understood.

In the report of the Geological Survey Department for 1906, Mr. R. Chalmers, in reporting the results of his work during the summer of the year, which included a study of the surface geology of the prairies, refers to the subject. The following is an extract from this report:

"The plains or prairies of the Canadian North-West are really the upper or northern extension of the great valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers into Canada. The materials constituting the surface deposits of this great prairie region are of different kinds, as is shown by the following general section of the beds in descending order:

"1. A dark or blackish tough loam, containing some sand and silt. The thickness of this deposit is variable; sometimes it is only a few inches, while in local areas it is light to ten feet or more. So far as it has been studied, it seems to be a vegetable formation which, in the lower grounds, grew in shallow lakes, ponds and swamps, accumulating *in situ* (in its original situation) for ages. Dead and decayed water and marsh plants, together with peat and other vegetation growing in moist places, seems to make up the bulk of this deposit. The intermixed fine sand and silt have probably been carried into the swamps and ponds by rains, wind, etc., from the higher and drier grounds surrounding them. The occurrence of this black soil on the higher level tracts indicates that these were also marsh and swamp lands at our time. This black soil is the formation which makes the plains so fertile.

"2. Beneath the black loam just described, a gray clay of variable thickness occurs almost everywhere on the plains. From this clay considerable quantities of common brick are manufactured. It seldom exceeds a thickness of four to five feet, and generally contains more or less sand, and frequently a few pebbles.

"3. Below this lies a harder clay, somewhat similar to No. 2, but with compact, rusty strata often called 'hardpan.' These harder strata sometimes alternate with clays of a pebbly or coarse texture."

Another thing that contributes to the permanency of Manitoba's soil fertility is the absence of floods. Soil chemists now hold the idea that one of the great reasons for soil depletion is the carrying off of plant food in suspended form during exceptionally heavy rains and floods. While Manitoba always has a rainfall sufficient to her agricultural needs, there is seldom anything resembling a state of flood. So much for scientific explanations of Manitoba's soil fertility; the records of crops show all investigators that such fertility exists.



SEAGER WHEELER



HENRY HOLMES



THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES GROW CHAMPIONSHIP WHEAT—Henry Holmes, of Raymond, Alberta, won the \$2,500 tractor sweepstakes wheat prize, open to the world, at the 1912 International Dry Farming Congress. Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Saskatchewan, won the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy \$1,000 cash prize, for the best hard wheat at the 1911 New York Land Show, in competition with all America.

CLIMATE

There are three questions which, in one form or other, the prospective settler is sure to ask, and which he must have satisfactorily answered before finally making his choice, namely: (1) "Is the climate a healthy one?" (2) "Is the winter severe; the summer hot?" (3) "Are the climatic conditions prevailing during the summer favorable to agricultural operations?" These questions can truthfully be replied to as follows:

Healthfulness.—The open nature of the country, clear, dry atmosphere and abundance of sunshine and the fresh breezes which blow across the plain, all tend to make Manitoba one of the healthiest countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria and there is no disease peculiar to the country.

Temperatures.—At times in the summer, Manitoba experiences periods during which, in the daytime, the mercury climbs to between 90 and 100 degrees above. However, such periods are generally of short duration and are always tempered

by cool nights. Manitoba winters are unquestionably cold at times, but it is a dry, fresh coldness, utterly different from that in districts where the air is damp. Extreme low temperatures, when they occur, are generally unattended by any movement of the atmosphere and by far the greater number of winter days are clear. Heavy snowstorms sometimes occur during the winter, but these are seldom attended by low temperatures. Winter generally sets in about the 1st of December, and continues with varying intensity until the beginning or middle of March. Plowing generally begins in March, and seeding in April.

Precipitation.—Manitoba experiences a snowfall somewhat heavier than Saskatchewan and Alberta; many farmers claim this is an advantage inasmuch as it assures a plentiful supply of moisture to germinate the seed. However, in common with the other two Prairie Provinces, by far the greater part of Manitoba's precipitation is in the form of rain during the months that the crops demand it. The following table gives the precipitation as recorded at the various weather stations during the past several years:

Station	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
St. Andrew	15.46	7.17	4.27											
St. Francis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. George	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. John	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Louis	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Charles	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Anthony	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Ignace	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Joseph	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Mary	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Michael	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Patrick	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Peter	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58	16.58
St. Vincent	15.46	11.14	16.35	16.58</										

Year.	Acreage.	Total yield bushels.	Yield per acre.	Average 25 years.		Year.	Acreage.	Total yield bushels.	Yield per acre.	Average 25 years.
1883	213,431	9,478,964	44.0			1893	60,281	1,898,430	30.6	
1884	183,044	4,961,491	30.55			1894	40,938	1,464,926	32.83	
1885	187,030	6,364,303	40.53			1895	51,169	1,113,481	29.0	
1886	161,030	4,049,904	25.15			1896	69,665	1,300,305	18.80	
1887	155,176	7,265,237	46.2			1897	56,110	1,635,231	34.31	
1888	218,744	3,415,101	16.8			1898	80,238	1,051,551	31.1	
1889	235,534	9,513,433	40.2			1899	66,035	2,069,416	31.33	
1890	303,044	14,762,605	48.29			1900	39,828	3,197,870	35.6	
1891	332,074	11,654,990	35.0			1901	97,644	2,831,076	29.0	
1892	388,529	9,823,935	25.28			1902	114,782	2,547,953	22.11	
1893	413,686	11,997,854	28.8			1903	119,628	2,981,718	25.87	
1894	482,638	22,555,733	46.73			1904	183,839	5,654,083	36.69	
1895	442,445	12,567,318	28.85	39.80		1905	137,885	3,171,747	14.8	28.80
1896	468,441	10,629,513	22.7			1906	163,260	3,163,602	20.77	
1897	514,834	18,029,944	35.02			1907	168,056	4,611,314	29.17	
1898	575,136	22,318,378	38.30			1908	132,913	5,379,156	39.40	
1900	420,108	8,514,312	20.5			1909	185,111	2,939,477	15.9	
1901	689,951	27,790,885	40.3			1910	161,000	6,535,165	34.2	
1902	725,060	34,478,100	47.5			1911	329,700	11,848,423	35.9	
1903	855,431	33,935,774	38.62			1912	350,537	8,707,282	26.60	
1904	943,574	36,289,979	38.8			1904	361,004	11,177,970	30.54	
1905	1,001,293	45,854,924	42.6			1905	422,308	14,064,175	32.5	
1906	1,155,961	50,692,977	43.55			1906	474,242	17,532,553	36.96	
1907	1,213,506	42,140,744	34.8			1907	649,570	10,752,724	25.7	
1908	1,216,632	44,686,043	36.8			1908	668,441	18,136,767	27.54	
1909	1,373,683	50,983,056	37.1			1909	601,068	16,416,834	27.31	
1910	1,486,436	42,647,736	28.7			1910	624,844	12,960,038	20.75	
1911	1,269,736	57,893,090	45.92			1911	433,067	14,447,090	33.36	
*1912	1,269,000	57,752,000	45.51			*1912	454,600	15,552,000	34.21	
1891	1,718	.....	16.5							
1892	1,718	34,360	20.0							
1893	9,737	116,454	11.0							
1894	23,504	366,000	15.35							
1895	82,668	1,282,354	15.5							
1896	20,325	230,143	12.75							
1897	20,653	247,836	12.0							
1898	25,000	350,000	14.0							
1899	21,780	304,920	14.0							
1900	20,437	164,315	8.4							
1901	20,797	296,420	12.7	13.22						
1902	41,300	384,449	13.7							
1903	55,900	586,950	10.5							
1904	39,428	404,160	13.1							
1905	34,770	326,946	12.3							
1906	18,799	274,390	14.6							
1907	25,915	317,247	12.25							
1908	50,187	592,205	11.15							
1909	20,635	253,636	12.29							
1910	41,002	410,928	9.97							
1911	62,231	899,000	14.44							
*1912	94,000	1,250,000	15.39							

(*October estimate, Dominion Government)

SPRING WHEAT.—Manitoba's record of wheat production is the best proof of the fertility of her soil. Here is a district that has been cropped continuously for the past 30 years, and it must be admitted that even now few Manitoba farmers utilize their barn-yard manure and yet anything less than a 15-bushel-per-acre wheat crop is accounted a failure. During that 30 years the province has maintained a yearly average that many states would hail as enormous. The best season has been about the best experienced by the Central States for many a year, and yet we find that Manitoba's average per acre for 29 years is better than that of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North or South Dakota, Nebraska or Kansas for 1912. The following table also gives valuable information regarding Manitoba's spring wheat record:

Spring Wheat Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years Average
All Canada.....	21.69	.....
United States.....	17.29	.....
Manitoba.....	19.44	17.85
Minnesota.....	15.60	15.50
Iowa.....	17.09	14.20
North Dakota.....	18.09	11.60
South Dakota.....	14.29	11.10
Kansas.....	15.60	10.40
Nebraska.....	14.10	12.80
Wisconsin.....	16.50	14.50
Illinois.....	Figures not given in "Crop Reporter."	

At the New York Land and Irrigation Exposition, November, 1911, Manitoba took third place in the competition, open to the two Americas, for the Sir Thomas Shaughnessy \$1,000 cash prize for the best wheat at the show. There were a large number of entries from the most famous wheat-growing sections of the hemisphere, but Manitoba yielded place only to Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three Canadian provinces showing wheat taking first, second and third places. Thomas Maynard, of Deloraine, was the Manitoba winner. Regarding this victory, the "Farmers' Advocate," of Winnipeg said:

"The soil on the Maynard farm is a heavy clay loam, the area on which the prize wheat was grown being rolling prairie land broken in 1891. Summer-fallowing is practiced every third year and the fields are fenced so that cattle and other stock can have the run of the fallow.

"Red Fife always has been Mr. Maynard's favorite cereal. Over 20 years ago James Hartney brought in a carload of choice Fife wheat from Minnesota. Mr. Maynard secured some for seed, and he has kept that strain and improved it since.

"No special preparation of the soil was undertaken to produce the prize wheat. Seeding was done about May 1, at the rate of about one and a-quarter bushels to the acre, and nothing further was considered necessary in packing the land or in getting rid of weeds. The return was about the average of the district, but his strict observance of the rule that only good seed should be used, gave him a crop of high quality.

"Since Mr. Maynard first got this strain of Red Fife wheat he has carried off prizes totalling about \$2,000. The list includes first at Winnipeg and Brandon summer exhibitions three times, first at Portage la Prairie in 1910 for five-bushel lot, and second for two bushels, second for the South-Western division of Manitoba at the Provincial Seed Fair in 1910, and first in 1911, with ewersprakes for the province and the C.P.R. special. In addition, he has carried off many honors at local fairs.

"Gardening and home beautification have received attention at the hands of Mr. Maynard. His buildings are well protected

from winds and weather by trees, and he has a home that does credit to Western Canadian farming."

WINTER WHEAT.—Manitoba farmers are not, as yet, growing winter wheat to any great extent, but those who have put in this crop have obtained extremely satisfactory results. In 1911, 2,981 acres to the crop yielded 28.56 bushels to the acre, and in 1912, 3,100 acres returned 39.66 bushels per acre. The fall of 1912 finds 3,900 acres to the crop.

OATS.—In the production of oats, Manitoba has maintained for 29 years the remarkable average yield per acre of 36.0 bushels. A glance at the table showing the record indicates that the yield is keeping up as well now as it ever did; in fact, the 1912 production has been beaten but four times in the history of the province, one of three occasions being in 1911. The following table shows Manitoba's standing as an oat-growing district:

Oats Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada.....	41.39	.....
United States.....	37.40	.....
Manitoba.....	45.51	59.27
Minnesota.....	41.70	51.29
Iowa.....	44.40	29.40
North Dakota.....	41.60	28.50
South Dakota.....	53.80	29.60
Kansas.....	32.60	24.20
Nebraska.....	26.80	26.80
Wisconsin.....	37.10	35.20
Illinois.....	43.30	31.20

BARLEY.—Manitoba's ability to produce large crops of barley, should give the province great attraction to the farmer who expects to feed a number of head of live stock, especially in the case of swine. During the period of 29 years, the average production of barley per acre has been 28.80 bushels. The table below compares Manitoba's record with that of some of the principal central states:

Barley Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years.
All Canada.....	31.02	.....
United States.....	29.70	.....
Manitoba.....	34.21	29.35
Minnesota.....	28.20	24.80
Iowa.....	31.00	25.80
North Dakota.....	29.70	21.00
South Dakota.....	26.00	24.00
Kansas.....	25.50	18.00
Nebraska.....	21.00	23.60
Wisconsin.....	20.40	28.40
Illinois.....	31.50	20.70

FLAX. Statistics indicate that Manitoba flax yield for 1912 excelled in production per acre that of any state of the Union, giving an extremely satisfactory average of 13.39 bushels per acre on 94,000 acres. Manitoba flax growers enjoy a close proximity to oil and paint factories that call for a great bushelage each year. Comparative figures follow:

Flax Production

	Average yield per acre, 1912.	Ten years
All Canada	12.60	
United States	9.90	
Manitoba	13.39	12.49
Minnesota	10.60	10.00
Iowa	11.30	10.40
North Dakota	9.70	8.40
South Dakota	8.30	9.00
Kansas	6.00	6.90
Nebraska	9.30	8.60
Wisconsin	12.50	13.00

FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS

In the matter of crops grown for feeding live stock, Manitoba occupies a very satisfactory position. Practically every forage crop indigenous to temperate climates gives good yields. A variety of rich native grasses are to be had for the cutting and tanning hay and clover are profitable crops, whether fed to stock or sold on the markets. In the matter of markets, the producers of timothy and other tame hay and clover enjoys one unsurpassed in the city of Winnipeg, where it has been found necessary, many times, to export hay from Ontario. Tame hay is always in much greater demand than native and there has never been a time since 1907 years when it could not be disposed of advantageously.

Alfalfa. While the culture of alfalfa has, until the last couple of years, been largely simply a matter of demonstration the crop is now recognized as one of the staple field products of Manitoba. The Dominion Government report for 1912 indicates that 2,900 acres were cropped with alfalfa in the province during the season of 1912 and produced a total of 7,900 tons, an average of 2.73 tons per acre. When it is considered that by far the greater acreage is of very recent planting and not, as yet, at its full production, the figures are extremely satisfactory.

Through the extensive work of the Manitoba Agricultural College, a good work in the encouragement of alfalfa growing in the province is being done. Plots have been located at Morris, Manitou, Killarney, Melita, Cypress River, Carman, Virden, Hamiota, Portage la Prairie and Stonewall. The plots are giving satisfactory results. As an indication of the growing popularity of the crop, the fact that 14,000 pounds of inoculated seed were shipped to various points from the college farm during the past summer may be quoted.

It is useless to dwell upon the many advantages of the alfalfa crop to the dairy farmer, it has been proven over and over again that for dairy cattle this feed cannot be excelled. For feeding

stock of all kinds, it is just as useful, as green feed for hogs, it cannot be beaten and when cured greatly reduces the cost of winter feeding beef cattle. Its efficiency in the latter is shown in a series of experiments in feeding carried on at the Brandon Experimental Farm and taken up in this pamphlet under the heading of 'Beef Culture'.

Other Fodders. The fact that alfalfa is a proven crop in Manitoba coupled with the practical absence of any stock diseases, suggests immediately to the mind of the experienced farmer that the province is especially adapted for all branches of animal husbandry. In addition to the so-called "King of Fodders," the Manitoba farmer finds at his service a variety of other crops held in high esteem by feeders. There are, of course, oats and barley, the former often cut green for fodder as well as low-grade wheat, which is extensively used. During the past season, 1912, tame hay and clover gave an average yield of 1.71 tons per acre for the entire province, while field peas yielded 43.33 bushels per acre. Fodder corn is also an accepted crop among feeders and dryfarmers of the province, it is fed green, cured and as ensilage. The average crop for the province in 1911 was 7.71 tons per acre. Yields at Brandon Experimental Farm have run up as high as 21 tons per acre. In fact, the farmer of Manitoba has at his service a variety of fodders equalled in but few localities.

Roots and Vegetables.—All varieties of vegetables and roots thrive and return profits in Manitoba, in fact, there is no other part of the Canadian prairies where market-gardening is carried on as extensively as in certain sections of this province. This is especially true in the district surrounding Winnipeg, where hundreds of gardeners find an exceptionally good market for their produce, but, in spite of their activity, the city often finds it necessary to import supplies from long distances.

As a potato-producing district, Manitoba holds top rank, both for 1911 and 1912 her yield per acre exceeded that of any state in the Union, the record being 237.25 and 231.55 bushels per acre respectively. Manitoba's potato average per acre for the past 10 years also exceeds that of any state in the Union, except Maine. The following data gives valuable information regarding the Manitoba potato crop:

	Year.	Acreage	Yield per acre.	Total yield bushels.	
	1896	19,131	168.5	3,225,326	
	1900	16,889	132.0	2,250,880	
	1901	24,429	196.0	4,797,433	Average
	1902	32,003	157.0	5,024,323	14
	1903	27,198	175.0	4,757,006	years
	1904	24,471	159.8	3,799,569	173.75
Potatoes	1905	25,235	187.0	4,738,040	Average
	1906	25,043	187.7	4,702,595	10
	1907	32,368	157.8	5,092,161	years
	1908	26,963	171.8	5,145,866	178.9
	1909		192.8	5,450,200	
	1910	40,746	121.9	4,968,233	
	1911	24,713	207.24	5,123,000	
	1912	24,900	231.65	5,768,000	



Second Crop Aids in

6 Potatoes

Cauliflower

Fodder Crop

Field Peas

Cabbage

FODDERS, ROOTS AND VEGETABLES—All give profitable yields in Manitoba. The openings for the dairyman, cattle feeder and truck gardener are unexcelled

In the matter of other field roots, Manitoba has just set a satisfactory record, the average per acre for '911 and '912 being \$25.40 and \$34.2 respectively. The capabilities of the province in this respect is well shown by the fact that at a recent fair, one agricultural society had on exhibition no less than 37 distinct

varieties of roots and vegetables. Some of the favorite crops are asparagus, carrots, parsnips, beets, kohlrabi, cabbages, cauliflower, squash, pumpkins, marrow, melons, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, peas, sweet corn and all the other common garden vegetables.

FRUIT CULTURE IN MANITOBA

It is true that none of the Western Canadian provinces except British Columbia, have achieved prominence upon the fruit market, but, nevertheless, a certain amount of fruit is being raised on the Canadian prairie. Perhaps no other farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta has carried the work as far as has A. P. Stevenson, of Dunstan, Manitoba. Mr. Stevenson grows apples, plums, cherries and small fruits with great success, and has experienced but little trouble from winter killing. Sales of apples have netted up to \$560 per season.

The small fruits that have proven profitable in Manitoba are strawberries, red and black currants, gooseberries and raspberries.

Part IV.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MANITOBA

Any practical farmer who has proceeded thus far with the reading of this pamphlet will have come to the conclusion that Manitoba presents profitable opportunities for live-stock husbandry. The experience of Manitoba farmers warrants the conclusion, in a large number of them feed stock and engage in dairying to their profit. The province has everything that goes to make such work give large returns—suitable climate, abundant feed, plenty of pure water and very little disease. Manitoba farmers, in some sections of the province have put their agricultural operations upon a decidedly diversified basis and have found that it pays. A great many farmers are at work to bring the balance of the farmers to this conclusion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is in the van of the movement toward better farming. The Animal Husbandry Branch is carrying on a most important work for this advancement and is doing everything possible to get the settler to start his agricultural operations on a mixed basis. This Branch furnishes farmers with high-grade stock at cost prices, if necessary, giving credit in approved cases to the extent of \$1,000. Experts assist the farmer stockman with advice and demonstration and the growing of stock is encouraged by competitions with cash prizes. The Canadian Pacific Railway regards the promotion of stock-raising by farmers as among the most important of its policies, and will give substantial aid to all farmers desiring to enter upon such operations.

The following table shows the number of animals on Manitoba farms on June 30 of each of the past 5 years, according to the figures of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Horses	263,800	251,800	244,987	237,161	230,226
Milk cows	158,900	161,300	164,746	167,442	173,540
Other cattle	290,000	293,000	314,995	333,752	357,988
Sheep	32,300	29,600	36,266	29,074	29,205
Pigs	192,100	195,000	142,312	172,213	192,480

On February 1, 1913, the following prices for live stock were quoted at the Winnipeg Stockyards

	Per cwt
Best steers	\$7 25 to \$7 50
Choice steers and heifers	6 50 " 7 00
Good fat cows	5 50 " 6 00
Common butcher stock	5 00 " 5 50
Hogs, select bacon	8 00
Hogs, good	7 40 " 7 75
Veal calves, choice	6 00 9 50
Sheep	4 50 " 6 50
Lambs	6 75 " 7 00

HORSES—The enormous demand for horse-flesh incident to the rapid settlement and development of Western Canada has brought prices up until to-day they are higher here than in almost any other part of the American continent. Horses are imported in enormous numbers, not only from Eastern Canada, but also from the Middle and Western States, while any locally-bred animal fit for work finds ready sale at a figure altogether out of proportion to the cost of production. Special-purpose animals of all kinds are in constant demand at high prices, those with a preponderance of draft blood finding especially ready sale, and there is a first-class market for almost any kind of horse above the level of the Indian cayuse. This state of affairs is bound to continue for a considerable time, as the exclusive grain-grower seldom breeds his own working stock, while the available supply in other parts of the continent is too limited to meet the requirements of the new settlers constantly entering the country.

In most districts of the Canadian West the conditions met with are such as to render horse-breeding and the rearing of colts a pursuit as well as a profitable line of industry. Except in some few low-lying or marshy localities, disease of any kind is rare in the extreme, while even in those districts, it disappears as soon as drainage and cultivation follow the advent of settlement. There is, as a rule, a plentiful supply of good water, the climate is such as to develop a sound constitution, with great vitality and endurance, while in the matter of hoofs and legs, the Western horse is acknowledged to be without a peer.

So far as feed is concerned, the native grasses, in the many districts where they are still available, can scarcely be excelled in point of nutriment. Most of the domestic grasses flourish in Manitoba. Alfalfa, timothy, brome grass, Western rye grass and other varieties do well. Hay is also grown by many farmers, while the oats produced in Western Canada are unsurpassed by those of any other country in yield, weight and feeding qualities.

The number of good, pure-bred stallions already in service in Manitoba is large and constantly increasing, but as yet, by no means equal to the demand. Almost every breed of recognized merit is represented, and although Chukchula and Percherons predominate, the Shire, the Suffolk Punch and the Belgian have many friends, the lighter breeds being also more or less in evidence. The tastes and animosities of individual breeders vary here as elsewhere, each being his own judge as to the

kind of horse which best suits his purpose or the particular district in which he is located.

BEEF CATTLE.—The latest champion beef animal of the world was born and raised in Manitoba. At the International Live Stock Exhibition, held at Chicago during December, J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, won the grand championship of the world for beef animals with his Western Canadian-born and bred steer, Glencarnock Victor. There was when stockmen scoffed at the idea of producing over a possible best steer unless corn was included in its ration, Glencarnock Victor has never tasted corn, having been fed entirely on Western Canadian-grown feed. Mr. McGregor has issued the following signed statement regarding the grand champion:

"Glencarnock Victor was calved April 20th, 1910, sired by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, out of a high-grade Angus cow. As a calf, he ran with his dam the first summer on pasture and was fed some whole oats at night, until October, when he was taken up and fed crushed oats and barley during the first winter still sucking his dam, and was shown as a calf in March, 1911, at Brandon Winter Fair. He ran on grass at night during the summer of 1911, being fed crushed oats, morning and night, and during the winter was fitted for the Brandon Winter Fair, held last March, where he was made grand champion. It was then decided to fit him for the International, and he ran on native pasture during the last summer at night, and was fed oats and barley, being put in the stable during the day until September, when he was stabled for the last three months, his feed being oats, barley, oil cake or ground linseed and Swede turnips, with native hay and oat sheaves for roughness. He made splendid gains all through his feeding period, and was just right when he showed at Chicago, weighing 1,630 pounds. He was a remarkably good feeder, and I don't think ever missed a meal at his life.

"I think we have amply demonstrated that it is possible to breed, feed and develop cattle in Western Canada that will compare favorably with the best the Corn States can produce, and at less cost."

(Sgd.) J. D. MCGREGOR.

Glencarnock Victor sold at 50c per pound, live weight, and dressed 70 1/2 per cent., the highest of any grand champion ever shown at Chicago.

In no part of the world are the conditions more favorable for the profitable production of prime beef than in Manitoba and the other Western Provinces. In many districts pasture can be had for nothing, or at a nominal cost and, even where this is not available, summer feed can be cheaply raised in great abundance, and with decided advantage to the farm as well as to the farmer. Winter fodder is easily procurable in great variety and at the lowest possible cost; the coarser grains are always available in abundance. Although the winters are cold, the dry, bright climate renders close and warm stabling neither necessary nor

desirable, no cattle, if sheltered from the wind and regularly fed and watered, do well and fatten profitably in the open air, thus reducing to a minimum the labor of looking after them. It is beyond question that under these conditions it would be a comparatively easy matter for the farmers of Manitoba to so increase their output of beef as to far exceed the most favorable export returns of the years when the rancher held sway.

With the open markets now being organized throughout the country, the improved and constantly improving transportation facilities and the experience in co-operative selling already acquired in other lines, there is no reason why the Prairie Provinces should not, in the very near future, become one of the most powerful governing factors in the cattle trade of the world. All breeds of cattle thrive and do well in Manitoba, among beef cattle the Shorthorn and the Hereford are a prominent, although the Aberdeen-Angus has his adherents, no less also the less fashionable, but more hardy, Galloway.

A great many Manitoba farmers are making very satisfactory profits winter-feeding steers, some stable them, while others prefer feeding in the open with brush or rough sheds for shelter. Experimental work at the Brandon Experimental Farm has shown what profits may be expected in winter feeding. Twenty-one steers, averaging 1,033 pounds, were purchased at \$23.03 per head. They were all rising three, and were chiefly Shorthorn and Hereford grades. The 21 steers were divided in three bunches of seven each, and of as near the same general condition as possible. One bunch was fed outside and the other two stabled, the last two having exactly the same care, except that one bunch received a certain measure of alfalfa, pound for pound, instead of oats and barley chop. In comparing the profits on the three bunches, one should not lose sight of the extra labor in caring for those stabled and the interest on investment in stabling accommodation.

Lot No. 1.—Outside

Seven steers were fed entirely outside without any shelter except the natural scrub and brush. They were supplied with water by means of a well and a large trough which was kept from freezing by means of a small tank heater. They were fed steer and, at the last, hay in large racks which were filled by the sleighload as required. The grain ration was fed on feeding tables. They were started on a ration of two pounds oats and barley chop, this was gradually increased to ten pounds mixed chop, one pound bran, and two pounds of oilcake at the close of the tests. From January 1st on they got two pounds of alfalfa hay per day, chopped, and mixed with their grain. The results are shown in the following statement:

No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov. 15	1,042 lbs.
Average weight, May 1	1,257 lbs.
Average gain, 167 days	215 lbs.
Best individual gain	253 lbs.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MANITOBA Manitoba holds exceptional attraction for the farmer who desires to enter any branch of the live stock industry — an abundance of feed, plenty of pure water, a virtual absence of disease, and a climate which allows the animals to remain outside all the winter, combined for the success of the feeder and breeder.

Footest individual gain	165 lbs.	371 lbs. of oats at \$33.00 per ton.	\$ 5 12
Cost of 109 lbs. gain (average)	\$9 62	8,501 lbs. oats and barley chop at \$20.00 per ton	85 01
Cost—		Total feed cost.	144 84
7 steers, 7,295 lbs. at 3 13 1-2c a lb.	\$229 57	Total cost	\$374 41
Feed—		Receipts	
12 tons straw at \$1.00 per ton.	\$12 00	8 steers, 3,800 lbs., loss 5 1/2% shrinkage at \$6.30 per cwt.	\$526.68
3 tons mixed hay at \$6.00 per ton	30 00	Total profit	\$152.30
1,595 lbs. alfalfa hay at \$12.00 ton	9.35	Profit per steer.	\$ 21.75
210 lbs. beans at \$20.00 per ton	2 10		

Lot No. 2—Inside

Usual fattening ration. No alfalfa.

No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov 15	1,061 lbs
Average weight, May 1	1,285 lbs
Average gain, 167 days	224 lbs
Best individual gain	260 lbs
Poorest individual gain	160 lbs
Cost of 100 lbs gain (average)	\$8 80
Cost—	
7 steers, 7,430 lbs., at \$2.13, 1/2 per 100 pound	232 31
Feed—	
9,360 lbs. straw at \$1.00 per ton	\$ 4 60
39,900 lbs. corn silage at \$2.00 ton	39 00
18,725 lbs. roots at \$2.00 per ton	18 73
371 lbs. oil cake at \$33.50 per ton	6 12
219 lbs. bran at \$20.00 per ton	2 10
6,737 lbs. oats and barley chop at \$30.00 per ton	67 37
Total feed cost	\$138 91
Total cost	\$371 72

Receipts—

7 steers, 5,000 lbs., less five per cent. shrinkage, at \$9.30 per 100 lb.	\$533.65
Total profit	\$166 93
Profit per steer	23 86

Lot No. 3—Inside

Alfalfa hay as part of ration, replacing oats and barley chop pound for pound

No. of steers	7
Average weight, Nov 15	1,065 lbs
Average weight, May 1	1,272 lbs
Average gain, 167 days	216 lbs
Best individual gain	235 lbs
Poorest individual gain	145 lbs
Cost of 100 lbs gain (average)	\$8 44
Cost—	
7 steers, 7,390 lbs. at \$2.13 per 100 lb.	\$231 55
Feed—	
9,360 lbs. straw at \$.00 per ton	\$4 60
39,900 lbs. corn silage at \$2 00 per ton	39 00
18,725 lbs. roots at \$2.00 per ton	18 72
371 lbs. oil cake at \$33.50 per ton	6 12
219 lbs. bran at \$20.00 per ton	2 10
3,902 lbs. oats and barley chop at \$20.00 per ton	20 02
2,335 lbs. alfalfa hay at \$12.00 per ton	17 01
Total feed cost	\$127 50
Total cost	\$359 11

Receipts—

7 steers, 5,005 lbs., less five per cent. shrinkage at \$9.30 per 100 lb.	\$532 95
Total profit	\$173 67
Profit per steer	\$24 84

DAIRYING. The desirability of Manitoba as a location for the dairy farmer needs but little proving. The attractions are many, chief among them being an unexcelled railway transportation system from all settled parts of the province, it being possible to put products into Winnipeg within twelve hours from the time of shipment from practically any point, abundant crops of alfalfa, clover, native hay, and all other feedstuffs including corn, huge yields of roots for succulent feed during the winter, a climate exceedingly healthy for stock, rural telephone connection for keeping in touch with the markets, and at the best markets on the continent.

This market is formed by the rapidly-growing cities and towns of the province. Winnipeg alone, with its population of nearly 200,000, uses a lot of dairy products in a year and the other centres are also large consumers, in fact, it is necessary to import dairy products to fill the demand. This state of affairs assures the dairyman receiving a profitable price for his produce. The following table shows the growth of the dairy industry in Manitoba for the past thirteen years.

Year	Butter		Cheese		Total value.
	Pounds.	Value	Value		
1900	3,338,431	\$ 341,651 04	\$102,330 05		\$ 443,981 09
1901	5,208,740	1,837,964 69	83,348 33		926,314 01
1902	3,913,875	636,100 69	111,443 24		747,503 93
1903	4,271,703	707,346 96	15,362 28		832,709 26
1904	5,994,394	960,620 42	107,526 96		768,457 38
1905	4,160,956	760,501 16	127,566 40		888,067 56
1906	6,251,284	1,182,502 33	183,244 51		1,377,746 84
1907	4,816,244	1,048,365 20	168,597 30		1,217,962 49
1908	3,918,568	8,004 51	183,294 01		1,400,260 06
1909	5,618,427	1,208,467 20	163,330 20		1,371,57 40
1910	6,008,750	1,837,613 28	90,250 23		1,928,943 51
1911	7,038,406	1,715,982 62	70,090 63		1,786,073 25

Cheese factories are located at thirty-one points, most of them in the southern part of the province. An instructor from the College of Agriculture visits each of these frequently and gives advice. As a result of this and other forces, Manitoba cheese is fast acquiring an enviable reputation. Creameries are located at twenty-three points in various parts of the province, and every effort is being made by aid and instruction to insure a high quality product. A large number of farmers find profit in the shipment of sweet cream and milk to Winnipeg.

Swine.—Of the hog products consumed in Western Canada, only a small fraction is of local origin, the great bulk being reported either from Eastern Canada or the United States. It is



in spite of the shortage in Ontario and Quebec, to say nothing of the Maritime Provinces, which cannot supply their own requirements, one large establishment in Winnipeg was last year compelled to regularly bring from the East a large proportion of the live hogs required in its operations.

All varieties of swine thrive and do well on the Manitoba farm. Settlers from Eastern Canada generally prefer the improved Yorkshire, the smooth or a cross between one of these breeds and the Berkshire. Those from the United States were inclined to favor the Chester White.

In China, the Dutch Jersey or



GLENCARNOCK VICTOR GRAND CHAMPION STEER AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL RATHMALL 1912 He never tasted corn. Western Canada's native and tame grasses, barley and oats put him into condition to capture the highest honor in the live stock world. Born and reared by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Manitoba. A string of winners from Mr. McGregor's farm.

trade need not point out that packers and produce merchants can after paying the high prices now ruling at all outside points of origin, plus the cost of transportation sell pork and pork products at a profit, to the people and often to the farmers of the West, there must be an excellent opportunity to make money out of raising hogs for the home market. With the abundance of close feed ways procurable in Manitoba, and the other favorable conditions, there is absolutely no reason why a single pound of pork or any other hog product should ever be brought from outside.

Further, the demand for hogs in British Columbia, which draws its supplies largely from sources other than the prairies, is steady and constantly growing. This market, apart from purely local products, especially and properly requires the prairie and there is no reason why Manitoba should not supply a great part of this trade. Eastern packers are also constantly bringing in more hogs, and it is a striking testimony on our present methods of raising that,

the Hampshire. The packer as a rule prefers the long-eared hawke type and generally bred in Ontario or in

sponse to his suggestions, but, as matters now stand, he cannot afford to be too particular and is glad to pay a good price for well-finished hogs of any breed.

The abundance of feed at hand is an additional attraction to the hog-raiser. The farmer, with a herd of hogs, never fears low grain prices, he knows there is a substantial profit nursing him while he markets his crop "on the hoof." It has been demonstrated time and again that Western Canada's grain will produce hogs of a quality superior to those raised on corn. Hog-feeders of experience maintain that it is fully a cent a pound, even less grade, at less than 65c per bushel than, when fed to hogs, it will return from 80c to \$1.10 per bushel.

Investigations by Professor Henry, the Wisconsin expert, show that it takes from 300 to 500 pounds of corn, which he proves by experiment has no better hog-feeding value, pound for pound, than wheat, and produces a much inferior quality of pork, to produce 100 pounds of gain, or an average of 420 pounds of wheat (seven bushels) for 100 pounds of gain. The price of hogs in Manitoba has not been below \$1.50 per cwt. during the past six years and at times during that period has been above \$3.50 per cwt. Wheat converted into pork at \$1.25 per cwt., live weight would realize 60c per bushel, at \$5.00 per cwt. 71c per bushel, at \$6.00 per cwt., 88c per bushel, and at \$7.00 per cwt., \$1.00 per bushel. At this date hogs are selling at \$9.00 per cwt. in Winnipeg. Supplementing the wheat with alfalfa or rape pasture in summer and roots in winter, the number of pounds of gain required to produce 100 pounds of pork can be greatly reduced, and the value per bushel realized correspondingly increased.

The hog-raiser from further south need forget his faith in corn as a feed when he has gained experience with barley which gives large crops, has excellent fattening qualities and produces an exceptionally sweet pork. Barley is fed in a variety of ways, and always gives the best of results.

Sheep.—The opportunities offered for so profitable breeding and rearing of sheep in Manitoba and the entire Canadian West are unsurpassed in any part of the world. The whole province abounds with food of all the varieties suitable for sheep, while the climate and other conditions are also exceedingly favorable. In view of these facts, it is somewhat surprising that the number of sheep now kept in the Canadian West is so small as to render necessary the constant importation of dressed mutton not only from Eastern Canada but from Australia and New Zealand.

The profit derived from the flock will eventually far more than repay the owner for his original outlay of money, time and trouble. The demand for mutton is constantly increasing, and the home-grown article is uncomparably superior to that brought from the Antipodes, and always commands a remunerative figure on the open market. Owing to the local demand, but for sheep have of recent years been shipped to any outside market, but even in the unlikely event, for the present, at least, of a surplus being created, there would be no difficulty in finding a paying outlet.

The British Columbia demand is supplied from two sources,

the Pacific States and Australia, and neither of these is, for obvious reasons, able to successfully compete with the cheap stock which can easily be produced on these Western plains. There is always, in addition, the keen demand of the Eastern centres of population on both sides of the International Boundary, while it should not be forgotten that the only reason why Canada has ceased to ship mutton to Britain is that she no longer has any to spare. All the well-known breeds of sheep suited to the temperate zone do well in Alberta.

POULTRY. Manitoba offers just as good an opening for the poultryman as it does for those practicing other branches of husbandry. The attraction is doubly strong for the scientific poultry-raiser who gives his hens the attention necessary to keep them laying in winter for, during this period, there is always a shortage of fresh eggs in the cities and towns of the province. In winter, new laid eggs seldom retail lower than 50c per dozen in Winnipeg, in fact, these have been seasons recently when dealers have offered this price to the producer. Those who have gone in for winter-egg production claim that Manitoba's climate is especially adapted for this branch of the industry, more so than that of many sections where the mean temperature is much higher than here. They give as the main reason for this, the absence of sudden changes in temperature; they state that with the unvarying, dry cold the birds never catch cold and always keep in the best of health. The usual absence of rainfall during the early spring is most favorable for giving the young stock a good start.

The market for dressed poultry is fully as good as that for eggs. Prices offered are always high and the demand is especially good for well-fattened and prepared birds. In fact, the farmer who produces high-class produce of any kind will find that the demand is good anywhere in Western Canada, that people are willing to pay fancy prices for fancy goods. Practically all standard breeds of poultry, as well in Manitoba, but the several varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are the favorites on account of their dual qualities for both meat and eggs.

Part V.

MIXED FARMING IN MANITOBA

A perusal of the foregoing pages will show the experienced farmer that there is no branch of agriculture that cannot be practiced with profit in Manitoba. Those in the older districts will realize that it is a combination of these various branches—mixed or diversified farming—that will give the largest returns, using all by-products and returning to the soil a great part of the constituent taken from it. The farmers who have come to this idea are the ones who are making the best success of their operations in Manitoba, even some of those who have reaped large rewards from straight grain-growing have decided themselves as converted to the better agriculture. When the movement has reached its full impetus, Manitoba, and all Western Canada, will

come into its own. Intending settlers will read with interest the following statements of those who have found pleasure and profit in mixed farming.

A Believer in Mixed Farming

Swan River, Man., January 2nd, 1913.

"I came to the Swan River section and took up land about two miles from the town of that name. I have 640 acres altogether, of which 240 acres is broken, and I am breaking more annually. My best yield was 33 bushels to the acre of spring wheat and 38 bushels to the acre of fall wheat.

I am a believer in mixed farming, and consider that this is the country for hogs and sheep, as well as cattle. I have kept an average about 30 head of cattle and also a number of pure-bred Berkshire hogs. I have put up a good house, barns and out-buildings, and have a third interest in a threshing outfit. During 1910 I planted 1200 trees, and doing well. I am in easy financial circumstances." (Sgd.) Wm. H. Sims.

Returns \$900 to \$100 per Cow

Winnipeg, Man., February 1st, 1913.

Six years ago I started dairy farming about fourteen miles east of Winnipeg, and I recommend anybody who wants to make a success of farming to keep a few cattle. I have been very successful with my cows, and to-day have a good bunch of between forty and fifty head. My returns this year per cow are between \$90 and \$100. Full stock of implements. Stock is all worth \$20,000. Would advise anyone to come to Manitoba."

(Sgd.) T. F. FOLLITT

Best Country for a Young Man

Dauphin, Man., January 12th, 1913.

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1892, at the age of nine. I came with my father and his family from the County of Huron, Ont. We had some hardships to contend with for a few years, as my father was very short of capital when he came to the country. When I was still a young man, my father died, leaving me the sole support of the family. At that time we were \$1,000 in debt, while we still had some land.

"Since managing the farm myself, I have done remarkably well. I own 320 acres of land, valued at \$19,000, 280 acres of which is under cultivation, and 160 acres fenced. The buildings on my farm are worth \$3,500, and I have \$3,000 worth of stock and implements. I consider that I am worth to-day \$3,200, which I have saved almost entirely during the past 20 years. I consider this to be one of the best countries that I have yet heard of for a young man to begin operations and make a home for himself."

(Sgd.) JAB. OLICKS.

Land in Illinois was Too Dear

Dauphin, Man. August 15th, 1912.

"In the year 1906 we left Champaign, Illinois, and located in the Dauphin district, where we purchased three quarter-sections. Since then we have been actively engaged in farming with the best results. We consider the conditions here for grain growing the best, the soil being rich and almost inexhaust-

ible. One of the reasons why we left the State of Illinois was the high price of land, which ranged from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Taking all things into consideration, we see no reason why the lands of the West should not greatly enhance in value during the next decade.

This year we have four hundred acres under crop, and the outlook is most promising. We have no hesitation, after four years' residence in Champaign West, in advising any farmer desiring to enlarge his field, to come to the Dauphin district. We feel sure that the result in no particular will be disappointing."

(Sgd.) A. H. CRAIGMILE.

W. A. CRAIGMILE.

Comfortable and Contented on the Farm

Swan River, Man., January 20th, 1913.

"In looking back over the twenty-five short years since I first settled in Manitoba with my wife, I gladly give my experience for the benefit of the intending settler.

"This valley is noted for its winter wheat, of which a large acreage is annually grown, and the average yield is from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. Our climate seems to be agreeable to the successful raising of winter wheat, Canada and alfalfa.

"Stock also does well, and grows fat through the summer. Vegetables, such as cabbage, onions, beets, cauliflower, radishes, melons, cukes, squashes, cucumbers, beans, give an abundant crop and tomatoes do well also. Rhubarb grows to enormous proportions, turnips, carrots, and mangels do well. Small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, Saskatoon, currants, high bush and low bush, and cherries grow wild in abundance, and some fruits such as red, white and black currants, all kinds of raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries grow to perfection in gardens. Potatoes grow a heavy crop and floury. Some strawberries are now being grown in the Bowman and Swan River sections yearly, and being graded and sold as a crop.

"I have 3,000 acres of land in this valley, with 1,200 acres under cultivation, and expended \$12,000 in farm buildings, but I have no land for sale. I think there is no place better adapted for successful farming than this valley. Its advantages are many, our climate is healthy, vigorous and pleasant, and farm life is ideal. We feel comfortable, happy and contented on the farm."

(Sgd.) A. J. CORROD.

From \$450 to Affluence

Dauphin, Man., January 5th, 1913.

I arrived in Manitoba, in the fall of 1894, coming from Muskoka, Ontario, having spent one year in Dakota after leaving Canada. I located on the N.W. quarter of 9-23-19, Dauphin, purchasing the land from the C.P.R.

"I landed in Dauphin with \$450 all told, no stock or implements whatever. I have now two sections which I bought. I have never taken a homestead. I have 32 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 20 pigs, 100 hens and a number of turkeys and geese. I milk 12 cows.

"I have never had less than 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and have had as high as 45 per acre. I now have a complete



WESTERN CANADIAN FARM HOMES. The farm tender cash when the above group are not, by any means the best or most costly that could be selected, they are typical of the class erected by the ordinary comfortably-fixed farmer in Manitoba and other Prairie Provinces. The high standard of Western Canadian home life is remarked upon by visitors.

outfit of implements, including 6"alghe," 12" wagons, 5 binders, 5 gang plows, 3 seed drills, 5 harrows, land pokers, diggers and rollers. With me barley has yielded from 40 to 50 bushels per acre."

(Sgd.) Wm. BUCHANAN.

Carman, Man. January 16th, 1913

I came to Carman, Manitoba from the County of London, Ontario, arriving in Winnipeg on the 15th of March, 1882 with my wife and four small children. The first summer I worked

out. The following year I secured a homestead, which at that time was not considered to be of much value. When I was able, I got a yoke of oxen and went to work clearing the homestead, which was covered with scrub and poplar wood. When I could I started it. I am still living on the same place and by mixed farming and stock-raising I have been able to add over two thousand acres more.

"Two of my married sons I have settled on four hundred acres each. I own at present fourteen hundred acres of land and have purchased a comfortable home in the town of Carman and have a good bank account left after providing for my family. I certainly am in favor of mixed farming and stock-raising. If a man keeps out of debt, except for something that is necessary for the equipment of the farm or the purchase of land, he will succeed here. Manitoba has been good enough for me to make money in and it's good enough to remain in and spend the money in."

(Sig.) HERBY ARMSTRONG

The Canadian Pacific Railway has ceased being a land-selling organization in the limited sense of the word, henceforth the Company will devote itself to the colonization of the lands yet held. These lands will be sold only to those who will develop them and every effort will be made in the future, as in the past, to people the Western Canadian Prairies with the best and most progressive type of agriculturalist in the world.

The class of rural resident at present in the Canadian West excites the admiration of the visitor from other countries. The Britisher, the man from the States, the Scandinavian, the German and the Hollander, have all brought to the Prairie Provinces high ideals in home and public life, progressive methods in agriculture, and are all working together in the making of a nation the advancement of which is the wonder of the century. No other country on the face of the earth has attracted a higher type of immigrant, no other country has, in such a short space of time, the real development of Western Canada has taken place within the past decade—shown such a growth of the influences that make for a better people, morally, mentally, physically and financially.

The high standards of life that have their place in Western Canada, will, probably, to the best type of farmer, be an even greater advancement than the extreme case with which no area of exceptionally fertile land can be acquired. The arriving settler will find churches of every denomination, nowhere is the Sabbath kept more sacred than here. He will find a wholesome respect for law and order, the cities, towns and rural districts are efficiently policed. The desire of Western Canadians

for both practical and informative education in practically invariable, rural and urban schools are of the greatest efficiency and there are several colleges and universities for higher education, together with agricultural colleges of a high order.

In short, the settler will find not only a district wherein his work will be rewarded by a maximum return, but one where he may surround himself with everything necessary to the comfort and happiness of his family. The rapid extension of railway and telephone lines has made communication, even between widely-separated points, a matter of ease, in addition to giving the farmer great facilities for marketing and keeping in touch with the markets. Practically every town of any size has its weekly newspaper, the city dailies are of high order, and several weekly and monthly agricultural publications contain matter of help and inspiration.

COST OF STARTING OPERATIONS. Time was when a capital, considerably larger than now needed was necessary to insure success in launching agricultural operations in Western Canada. Now, however, the extremely reasonable terms offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway have reduced the amount required to a minimum. The intending settler must get no idea that Western Canada is a district where money can be picked up without effort. No amount of capital, however large, insures success unless the man behind it is willing to use his utmost endeavor, no lack of capital signifies failure, if the settler is possessed of grit and stamina, together with an appreciation of the reward and pleasure of work well done. The whole matter of success or failure lies with the man himself.

The Canadian Pacific stands ready to do everything in reason to assure the success of settlers purchasing land from the Company. Some of the inducements offered, before referred to and treated fully further on, are: Payments for land spread over a period of 20 years; loans to settlers for the improvement of their holdings; live stock furnished at cost, and, at times, on deferred payments, as well as many other attractive concessions. The Canadian Pacific Railway never has, and never expects to, foreclose on a farmer making an earnest effort to get on his feet.

Of first consideration is cost in the price of the land. The Canadian Pacific Railway lands sell from \$11 per acre upwards, according to location, etc., on terms of one-twentieth cash, and the balance in nineteen equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

In addition to the cost of the land, the cost of getting the farmer and his family, household goods, implements, animals, etc., to the farm, or the cost of such goods, implements, animals, etc., if the settler has not already got them, must be taken into consideration. It is well to state here, that immigrants from the United States will find it advisable to bring the above-mentioned chattels with them. Any that have been in their possession for six months or longer come in without payment of duty, and the loss in selling old and purchasing new goods more than makes up the cost of freight. A certain amount of live stock is also admitted

free of duty, the whole subject being covered further on, under the head of "Customs and Quarantine."

The following table shows freight rates from various points in the United States to Winnipeg:

Freight Rates on Settlers Effects from Principal Points in Canada and the United States to Winnipeg, Manitoba (Subject to Change at Any Time)

The freight rates quoted hereunder are approximate and such as we have been able to secure at the time this folder goes to press. Settlers should in all cases get in touch with their nearest freight agent, to secure exact rates from their own towns.

From Portland, Oregon, via Kingsgate, released to \$10.00 per cwt., less carloads \$3.00 per cwt., carloads, \$1.00 per cwt., minimum, 20,000 pounds.

From New York to Buffalo, released to \$10.00, less carloads, 30c per cwt., carloads, 34c, minimum, 12,000 pounds.

From Buffalo to Winnipeg, released to \$5.00 per piece or package, less carloads, 84c carloads, 46c minimum 24,000 pounds.

From Helena, Mont., to Sweet Grass, released to \$10.00 per cwt. less carloads, 66c carloads, 33c, minimum 20,000 pounds.

From Sweet Grass to Lethbridge, released to \$5.00 per piece or package, less carloads, 20c per cwt., carloads, 8 1/2c, minimum 24,000 pounds.

From Lethbridge to Winnipeg, released to \$6.00 per piece or package, less carloads, 59c per cwt., carloads, 34 1/2c, minimum, 24,000 pounds.

From Idaho Falls to Sweet Grass, released to \$10.00 per cwt., less carloads, \$1.75 carloads, 77c, minimum, 20,000 pounds.

(From Sweet Grass to Winnipeg, see above)

From Coultas to Winnipeg, as shown above for Sweet Grass.
From Spokane to Winnipeg, released to \$6.00 per cwt. less carloads, \$3.00; carloads, \$1.00 minimum, 20,000 pounds.

From Montreal common points and Toronto common points to Winnipeg, released to \$5.00 per piece or package, less carloads, 72c per cwt., carloads, 36c minimum, 24,000 pounds.

From Denver, Colorado, to Minneapolis, released to \$10.00 per cwt., less carloads, \$1.85, carloads, 66c, minimum, 20,000 pounds.

(From Minneapolis to Winnipeg, see below.)

From Omaha, Nebr. to Minneapolis, released to \$5.00 per cwt., less carloads, 80c, carloads, 20c, minimum, 20,000 pounds.

(From Minneapolis to Winnipeg, see below.)

From Kansas City to Minneapolis, released to \$10.00 per

cwt., less carloads, 85c carloads, 25c minimum, 20,000 pounds (from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, see below.)

From Chicago to Minneapolis, less carloads, 60c, carloads, 20c minimum, 20,000 pounds.

From Minneapolis to Winnipeg, released to \$5.00 per piece or package, less carloads, 40c, carloads \$35.00 per car of 24,000 pounds.

PASSENGER RATES

The Canadian Pacific Railway will send to you one or more free tickets, as person or by credited representative, less first class, to visiting settlers should, in all cases get in touch with the nearest Passenger Agent to secure exact rates from his home town.

IMPLEMENTS NEEDED

The implements needed on a Manitoba farm are approximately the same as those on farms in any other area in the West. The table given is for the implements and implements on a



WESTERN CANADA DAIRY COWS—The better the cow, the bigger the profits

quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new, first quality, implements and may or may not be obtained, by attending sales such as are always being given at every farming community. Better still is before stated, the farmer for a small expenditure in freight, may secure his implements with him. The following list of implements is given on a quarter-section farm.

Wagon and box	\$100
Wagon tank	15
Wagon plow	25
Packer	125
Harrows	35
Doe	44
Mower	65
Hay rake	35
Binder	165
Smaller tools	25

Total .. \$965

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser, some settlers make a few stables with the crudest sort of sheds, while others erect houses and out buildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Then the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple of hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more and the same may be said of the barn. Improvident farmers may avail themselves of the loan from the Company before mentioned, which places them immediately in possession of a home that anyone would be proud of as a well as a place to raise all their stock.

The expenditure for farm animals is also a very elastic amount the first year. However we cannot improve too strongly upon the settler's recommendation. The necessity of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many, seeking bettered Canada for a location, leave their old home the proper thing for the first season is to go in for straight grain growing and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. A though the odds here are more in favor of the grower than in most other agricultural countries straight grain growing in Western Canada, the same as in any country is something of a gamble—a risking of all in hopes of a large return. On the other hand dairy cows and pigs will produce absolutely sure returns, while hogs dispose of everything that would otherwise go to waste. Another thing, grain will not give nearly as quick returns as cows, hens and pigs will. For a crop of grain the farmer has to wait a great number, while he can have his stock producing a revenue, a few days or even a few days after reaching the land. Many farmers take their poultry pay the grocery bill. The settler will find that a few pigs and a couple dozen hens an investment that will pay for itself in a year.

Taking into consideration all the above expenses, a settler from, say, Minnesota, who first makes a trip of inspection going back for his family say 4 persons, bringing his household goods and horses with him, but purchasing his implements and stock here, will have, on a quarter-section farm, approximately the following initial outlay, providing he does not secure of the Company a loan.

Inspection trip, fare.	\$25 11
First payment, \$20 land	50 00
Freight, household goods	35 00
Implement	655 00
4 dairy cows	150 00
1 young pigs	25 00
2 dozen hens	12 00
House about	300 00
Barn about	100 00
Postage, house, freight, etc.	100 00

LOAN TO SETTLERS POLICY.—Reference, in a general way, has already been made to the Canadian Pacific "Loan to Settlers" policy. This policy was adopted for the express purpose of enabling those who are not possessed of sufficient cash to make the above outlays, to acquire a home

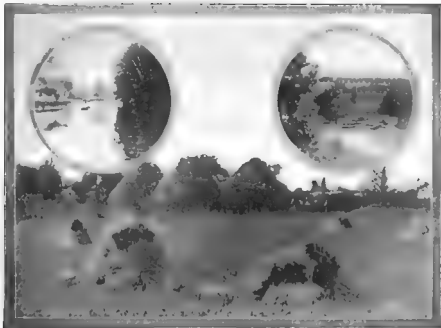
in Western Canada. While the plan is philanthropic in its effect, it is designed as a strictly business transaction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to advance to penniless farmers, loaning on land purchased from the Company, the sum of \$2,000 in farm improvements for a period of 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. This sum is expended in erecting any one of several standard styles of residence, as selected by the settler, with a barn of standard pattern, fencing the farm, laying a well, etc. This work is done by the Development Branch of the Company and, as it is arranged for in large contracts, the cost is much less than if contracted for by the settler himself. The residences are built on the cottage style, one and one-half stories, oil painted and elastic, and are so constructed that the addition of a shed or summer kitchen is a matter of small expenditure, they are attractively painted, watered and built of the best materials, in fact, are homes that residents of a long period would be proud to own. The home are of several types, one of the most popular having stalls for 8 cows and 4 horses, with a hay loft above and covered shed for 20 horses and 20 cattle. The following are the regulations governing the loan:

1. Applicants for loans must be married men with agricultural experience.
2. Applicants must at their own expense make a personal examination of the land they propose to buy.
3. Applicants must be the owner (free of encumbrances) of sufficient horses, cows and other live stock and farm implements, to enable them to go into occupation of their land and proceed with the development. The possession of the necessary live stock and implements is not essential where the applicant satisfies the company that he has sufficient money to purchase said stock and implements outright and fulfill the other requirements.
4. The terms of sale of lands being 20 equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent, applicants must be in possession of sufficient cash capital to enable them to pay their first instalment of 1-20 of the purchase price of the land they select and also to keep their families for one year from date of going into occupation of the land.
5. No application will be accepted for a greater area than two sections (1280 acres).
6. Lands must be selected from the list issued by the Company showing lands for sale under these regulations.
7. So soon as any applicant has made the selection of his land and signed his application therefor under the terms of these regulations, the Company will undertake to make an advance of not more than \$2,000 for improvements of the said land, under the following conditions:

(a) The total amount advanced must be expended improving the land purchased, and all expenditure must be made under the supervision of the Company.

(b) The improvements to be put on the land in the order of their importance will consist of: The erection of a house the erection of a barn, the fencing of the farm, the providing of a well with a suitable pump.



UTILITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS. In many sections of Manitoba the farmer finds himself surrounded by scenes of unsurpassed beauty. The left hand circle shows the Assiniboine River while that to the right shows a country road near Brandon. The large scene gives some idea of the grain producing capabilities of Manitoba and

(c) The character of the house and barn to be erected on the farm to be selected by the applicant from the standard plans of houses and barns erected by the Company and these buildings will be erected by the Company. The well, together with the necessary pump, also the material for the erection of the fence, will be provided by the Company. In the completion of the erection of the buildings, wells and fences, the purchase of the land, together with any stock and equipment he has,

will, in so far as it is possible to do so, be employed in connection therewith and be paid the current rates for same. The cost of all the foregoing material and work will be paid by the Company and charged against the advance.

(d) The total amount of the advance of \$2,000 loaned as above mentioned for the purpose of improving the land purchased, will be added to the net price of the land and repayment of the same made in 20 equal annual instalments with interest at

per cent., at the same time and concurrently with the balance of the pay due to you and as above referred to.

The advantages that come to the settler from this policy are many. Not only is he enabled to make a start with much smaller outlay of cash than otherwise, but his family is also protected from many of the inconveniences generally incident to establishing a new home. The cash he receives for helping in the improvement of the farm is always a welcome addition to his treasury, and he is assured that the buildings on his land are of the class that any years of experience have proven best. The reduction in initial expense is considerable.

TERMS AND TITLE. As before stated, all Canadian Pacific Railway farm lands are sold on terms of 20th cash, and the balance in 19 equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. No and will be added to speculative in every contract is a development clause, which must be lived up to if the purchaser wishes to retain the land. In purchasing the land here offered, you get title direct from the Canadian Pacific Railway, a corporation with assets of hundreds of millions of dollars; the Company's title is direct from the Crown.

THE FARMER WITH A FAMILY OF BOYS.—If you come under this head, the contents of this pamphlet should have your profound consideration. Ask yourself "Are my present holdings large enough to take care of my boys and the families they will have some day?" "Are the returns from my farm sufficient to enable me to loan them the money to buy some of the high-priced land in this country?" The chances are you will have to answer each question in the negative. Then, you should be on your way to Western Canada as soon as you can get away. By selling your present farm you could buy at least four times as large an acreage for the same or less money,—land that would probably give you greater returns per acre than your present holdings, and plenty of room for the boys.

THE FARMER WITH A MORTGAGED FARM.—If you come in this class, the remarks made above apply equally in your case. Furthermore, you are probably tired of paying so large a portion of your net earnings out in interest. You may be able to effect a sale of your farm and realize considerable capital, and in addition you have your equipment. The first payment you will require to make upon a good-sized farm purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway on a basis of 1-20th cash, and the balance in 19 equal, annual instalments, will probably be but a fraction of what you are now paying out annually in interest to a mortgage company.

THE FARMER ON A RENTED FARM. If you come under this class, you are thrice welcome. A large experience in Western colonisation has taught us that the co-renter makes, per-

haps, all things considered, the most successful farmer, when provided with the inspiration fostered by the knowledge that he is working a piece of his own. You, no doubt, started on a rented farm with very limited capital. If your capital had been ample, you would never have been a renter. Since then your landlord has taken most of the profits and you have been free to face not alone with paying rent and keeping your family, but also with augmenting your meagre capital as you went along. You have probably by this time a considerable farm equipment, some grain and live stock, and perhaps a little balance in your bank. Fortunately, you are not tied up with property interests, and you are, therefore, a free man, to go or stay, just as you please. Of course, your lease is an obstacle at present, but that will expire sooner or later. In the meantime, you are looking around with a view to bettering your condition. Come to Western Canada and avail yourself of the Canadian Pacific's loan to settlers. You will find that within a few years your farm in Alberta will have paid for itself, and instead of paying half of your profits out in rent every year, as you are now doing, you will be an independent land-owner in comfortable circumstances.

Public Worship.—The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada. There is no State Church. Christian churches of various beliefs are found in the country towns as well as in the cities. The number of specified denominations of religious taught in the Dominion, according to the census of 1906, was 42. No place is the Sabbath more respected than in the Canadian West.

Educational Facilities.—The public school system established in the Province of Manitoba is well abreast of the times. Its management is vested in one of the ministers of the government assisted by an advisory board consisting of twelve members. In almost every locality where settlement exists, schools have sprung up. The cost of maintaining schools is moderate owing to the liberal assistance given by the government. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education issued by the state, and, in addition, must present evidence of having received normal training. A thorough system of inspection has been inaugurated each school being usually visited twice during the year. The inspectors are not elected but are appointed by the government on account of their special aptitude for the duties they have to perform. In the schools of the larger towns the higher branches of study are taught and pupils are prepared for university matriculation and teachers' certificates. Uniform state examinations for teachers' certificates are held annually at convenient points. The people of the province take a keen interest in their schools. The government has always given the school

problem its first consideration, with the result that a system has been established which lending authorities admit provides as practical an education as can be obtained in the older provinces of Canada or the United States.

Summed up, the leading features of the Manitoba system are

1. Government control, free from political interference
2. Liberal government assistance
3. Compensatively light taxation
4. A very practical course of studies
5. Thorough supervision by competent inspectors
6. Trained teachers and uniform state examinations
7. Free text books for pupils

Several colleges and universities of high efficiency are located in the cities of Manitoba.

Agricultural Education. In 1906, the Manitoba agricultural College was opened with an equipment of buildings and an average income sufficient for a long period. However, so popular has the college become, that two years ago a new and much larger site was secured and erection of new buildings commenced. It is reported that the new structures will be ready for occupancy during the fall of 1913. The new site is about 600 acres in extent and beautifully situated on the banks of the Red River. When it is completed, Manitoba will have an agricultural college second to none. The buildings include administration, chemistry and physics, horticulture and forestry, greenhouse, engineering, housework, economics, dentistry, power-house, dairy, stock pavilion, machine shed, horse, dairy cattle, beef cattle and sheep barns, piggery, poultry plant, and the numerous lesser buildings that have their place in such an institution. Full courses in all the various branches of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry are given, as well as complete instruction in household economies. The girls' residence has accommodation for 200 and the boys' for 400. College extension, which carries instruction to all parts of the province is organized on an exceptionally efficient basis.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has located model farming demonstration farms at Buckle, Virden, Pipestone, Nonsuch and Pigeon. On these farms, which are managed by expert practical agriculturists, operations are conducted on the most approved diversified basis, and on all the main idea is to direct farmers into the branches that will give the largest returns. Full accounts are kept, and are open for inspection. In connection with the Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Pacific Railway runs an agricultural special train through the province each fall. This train is fully equipped for agriculture, instruction and carries a full corps of competent lecturers. Instruction and demonstrations are given at all important stations, not only for the farmers themselves, but also for their wives and children.

Taxation. Under the Municipal Assessment Act, all buildings, improvements, equipment, live stock, etc., are exempt from taxation in rural districts. This brings farm property down

to a straight "single tax" basis, the land only being taxable and only on the same valuation as adjoining unimproved lands of the same class. In other respects the tax is very low, as far as possible removed from the tax of the older provinces. As important for use of the tax is that each province in Western Canada receives a large money grant annually, based on population from the Federal government which takes care of the deficit made by the provincial government for education and improvements.

Voting Regulations. Canadian returning men have very few liberal assets more so than those of the United States. Those who formerly were residents of or were born in any country other than Canada, but now are located in Canada, must transact business and own real estate here as well as long as they choose without becoming naturalized. They are also obliged to vote (providing they own property) on all but national issues and upon becoming naturalized the privilege of voting upon national issues is extended to them. It is not necessary for anyone purchasing or owning land in Canada to become a citizen subject.

Rural Telephones.—In Manitoba one of the advantages of owning the use of the settler is the telephone. The provincial government controls all telephone lines in the province, and is constantly extending its system into the rural districts to settlement demands for them. This system provides a most economical, complete and up-to-date rural service.

Water Supply.—An abundance of good well water is readily obtained by digging driving or drilled. The cost ranges from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per foot completed. In some cases the settler has acquired several well-drills and is able to dig and drill as he keeps at work on rural projects, no charge being made for the service. In many sections springs abound and water is plentiful, usually being received from well drilled and other methods. The settler may have done out the course of their operations, secure water from the springs and use it for all their needs. They enjoy the reputation of having an excellent water supply.

Customs and Quarantine.—The settler is allowed to bring in duty free the following, which are exempted as "settlers' effects" in clause 765 of the Customs Regulations of Canada:

Wearing apparel, books, useful and reasonable household furniture and other household effects, movables and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, muskets, instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm not to include live stock or articles for sale or for use as contractors' outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment, all the foregoing, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlor's effects may not be so entered unless brought in by the settlor on his first arrival and still not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the duty collector at 2 months' notice as in Canada. On entering machines and engines and separators it is a duty of 20 per cent of their valuation, automobiles, 35 per cent, engines, alone, 27½ per cent, engines for farming operations, 20 per cent. One head of horses or cattle for each 10 acres of land purchased or otherwise secured up to 100 acres, and one head of sheep for each acre of land will be admitted free. Other stock may be admitted up to any number on a payment of 25 per cent of valuation at point of entry. However, any number of registered stock may be brought in duty free, provided certificates of such registration are shown to the proper Customs officials. It may be well to take special note that it does not pay to undertake to smuggle anything in that in future it will be so arranged that such things will be confiscable, or if not, a surety will be required against such articles that would make it equivalent to confiscation. The owner or a competent person should accompany the shipment to the point of entry in order to pay the proper duty charges when a suitable certificate is secured before starting. Goods of every nature may be forwarded in bond to any point of delivery which must in that case be a port of entry. Otherwise, such shipment will be sent to Winnipeg, or some other port of entry, and back freight will be charged. Very great convenience may be saved by obtaining full information before making shipment.

Cattle, horses and sheep will be passed only upon a certificate of a quarantine inspection officer. Swine are subject to quarantine, and should not be brought into Canada.

Retail Prices of Commodities. In the preceding pages information has been given as regards to the products, sources of our lands, the markets for agriculture, products raised there, prices and terms upon which farms can be secured, and other information that may be of interest to the homesteeker.

To the firm with limited resources, however, it is important to know how far this capital will go, and how it should be expended. The cost of living is also a vital feature entering into his calculations. The Company is anxious that every settler shall become prosperous and satisfied and it is, therefore, important that they should labor under no misapprehension in regard to the conditions prevailing in this country, so that they may not over-estimate their resources or fail to lay out their capital to the best advantage.

Wishing to obtain absolutely correct information, the Commission goes through the actual prices prevailing at Winnipeg on the second day of January, 1913, upon various materials. It might be mentioned that a surcharge of about five per cent. is often given for cash, and that there is no reason why prices in the various towns throughout the province or the commonness quoted should be any higher than they are at Winnipeg. In fact, owing to the inferior quality in connection with carrying on business in a small town, the prices should, in some cases at least, be lower.

The wages paid ordinary farm laborers range from \$15.00

per month upwards. Good bands generally receive \$25.00 per month for a year's engagement, and \$30 to \$40 per month for a summer's job. Skilled mechanics capable of spending a stream-flowing outfit, receive as high as \$ 5 to \$125 a month and board.

Lumber and Building Materials

Perk Lump		\$100 per M 2 1/2 M per M
No. 1 Dimension	Common Stalk Turkey	12 1/2 to 18 10 to 16
1 x 4 to 1 x 6 1/2		\$24 00
2 x 4 to 2 x 6		26 00
3 x 4 to 3 x 6		28 00
4 x 4 to 4 x 6		30 00
5 x 4 to 5 x 6		32 00
6 x 4 to 6 x 6		34 00
7 x 4 to 7 x 6		36 00
8 x 4 to 8 x 6		38 00
9 x 4 to 9 x 6		40 00
10 x 4 to 10 x 6		42 00
11 x 4 to 11 x 6		44 00
12 x 4 to 12 x 6		46 00
13 x 4 to 13 x 6		48 00
14 x 4 to 14 x 6		50 00
15 x 4 to 15 x 6		52 00
16 x 4 to 16 x 6		54 00
17 x 4 to 17 x 6		56 00
18 x 4 to 18 x 6		58 00
19 x 4 to 19 x 6		60 00
20 x 4 to 20 x 6		62 00
21 x 4 to 21 x 6		64 00
22 x 4 to 22 x 6		66 00
23 x 4 to 23 x 6		68 00
24 x 4 to 24 x 6		70 00
25 x 4 to 25 x 6		72 00
26 x 4 to 26 x 6		74 00
27 x 4 to 27 x 6		76 00
28 x 4 to 28 x 6		78 00
29 x 4 to 29 x 6		80 00
30 x 4 to 30 x 6		82 00
31 x 4 to 31 x 6		84 00
32 x 4 to 32 x 6		86 00
33 x 4 to 33 x 6		88 00
34 x 4 to 34 x 6		90 00
35 x 4 to 35 x 6		92 00
36 x 4 to 36 x 6		94 00
37 x 4 to 37 x 6		96 00
38 x 4 to 38 x 6		98 00
39 x 4 to 39 x 6		100 00
40 x 4 to 40 x 6		102 00
41 x 4 to 41 x 6		104 00
42 x 4 to 42 x 6		106 00
43 x 4 to 43 x 6		108 00
44 x 4 to 44 x 6		110 00
45 x 4 to 45 x 6		112 00
46 x 4 to 46 x 6		114 00
47 x 4 to 47 x 6		116 00
48 x 4 to 48 x 6		118 00
49 x 4 to 49 x 6		120 00
50 x 4 to 50 x 6		122 00
51 x 4 to 51 x 6		124 00
52 x 4 to 52 x 6		126 00
53 x 4 to 53 x 6		128 00
54 x 4 to 54 x 6		130 00
55 x 4 to 55 x 6		132 00
56 x 4 to 56 x 6		134 00
57 x 4 to 57 x 6		136 00
58 x 4 to 58 x 6		138 00
59 x 4 to 59 x 6		140 00
60 x 4 to 60 x 6		142 00
61 x 4 to 61 x 6		144 00
62 x 4 to 62 x 6		146 00
63 x 4 to 63 x 6		148 00
64 x 4 to 64 x 6		150 00
65 x 4 to 65 x 6		152 00
66 x 4 to 66 x 6		154 00
67 x 4 to 67 x 6		156 00
68 x 4 to 68 x 6		158 00
69 x 4 to 69 x 6		160 00
70 x 4 to 70 x 6		162 00
71 x 4 to 71 x 6		164 00
72 x 4 to 72 x 6		166 00
73 x 4 to 73 x 6		168 00
74 x 4 to 74 x 6		170 00
75 x 4 to 75 x 6		172 00
76 x 4 to 76 x 6		174 00
77 x 4 to 77 x 6		176 00
78 x 4 to 78 x 6		178 00
79 x 4 to 79 x 6		180 00
80 x 4 to 80 x 6		182 00
81 x 4 to 81 x 6		184 00
82 x 4 to 82 x 6		186 00
83 x 4 to 83 x 6		188 00
84 x 4 to 84 x 6		190 00
85 x 4 to 85 x 6		192 00
86 x 4 to 86 x 6		194 00
87 x 4 to 87 x 6		196 00
88 x 4 to 88 x 6		198 00
89 x 4 to 89 x 6		200 00
90 x 4 to 90 x 6		202 00
91 x 4 to 91 x 6		204 00
92 x 4 to 92 x 6		206 00
93 x 4 to 93 x 6		208 00
94 x 4 to 94 x 6		210 00
95 x 4 to 95 x 6		212 00
96 x 4 to 96 x 6		214 00
97 x 4 to 97 x 6		216 00
98 x 4 to 98 x 6		218 00
99 x 4 to 99 x 6		220 00
100 x 4 to 100 x 6		222 00
101 x 4 to 101 x 6		224 00
102 x 4 to 102 x 6		226 00
103 x 4 to 103 x 6		228 00
104 x 4 to 104 x 6		230 00
105 x 4 to 105 x 6		232 00
106 x 4 to 106 x 6		234 00
107 x 4 to 107 x 6		236 00
108 x 4 to 108 x 6		238 00
109 x 4 to 109 x 6		240 00
110 x 4 to 110 x 6		242 00
111 x 4 to 111 x 6		244 00
112 x 4 to 112 x 6		246 00
113 x 4 to 113 x 6		248 00
114 x 4 to 114 x 6		250 00
115 x 4 to 115 x 6		252 00
116 x 4 to 116 x 6		254 00
117 x 4 to 117 x 6		256 00
118 x 4 to 118 x 6		258 00
119 x 4 to 119 x 6		260 00
120 x 4 to 120 x 6		262 00
121 x 4 to 121 x 6		264 00
122 x 4 to 122 x 6		266 00
123 x 4 to 123 x 6		268 00
124 x 4 to 124 x 6		270 00
125 x 4 to 125 x 6		272 00
126 x 4 to 126 x 6		274 00
127 x 4 to 127 x 6		276 00
128 x 4 to 128 x 6		278 00
129 x 4 to 129 x 6		280 00
130 x 4 to 130 x 6		282 00
131 x 4 to 131 x 6		284 00
132 x 4 to 132 x 6		286 00
133 x 4 to 133 x 6		288 00
134 x 4 to 134 x 6		290 00
135 x 4 to 135 x 6		292 00
136 x 4 to 136 x 6		294 00
137 x 4 to 137 x 6		296 00
138 x 4 to 138 x 6		298 00
139 x 4 to 139 x 6		300 00
140 x 4 to 140 x 6		302 00
141 x 4 to 141 x 6		304 00
142 x 4 to 142 x 6		306 00
143 x 4 to 143 x 6		308 00
144 x 4 to 144 x 6		310 00
145 x 4 to 145 x 6		312 00
146 x 4 to 146 x 6		314 00
147 x 4 to 147 x 6		316 00
148 x 4 to 148 x 6		318 00
149 x 4 to 149 x 6		320 00
150 x 4 to 150 x 6		322 00
151 x 4 to 151 x 6		324 00
152 x 4 to 152 x 6		326 00
153 x 4 to 153 x 6		328 00
154 x 4 to 154 x 6		330 00
155 x 4 to 155 x 6		332 00
156 x 4 to 156 x 6		334 00
157 x 4 to 157 x 6		336 00
158 x 4 to 158 x 6		338 00
159 x 4 to 159 x 6		340 00
160 x 4 to 160 x 6		342 00
161 x 4 to 161 x 6		344 00
162 x 4 to 162 x 6		346 00
163 x 4 to 163 x 6		348 00
164 x 4 to 164 x 6		350 00
165 x 4 to 165 x 6		352 00
166 x 4 to 166 x 6		354 00
167 x 4 to 167 x 6		356 00
168 x 4 to 168 x 6		358 00
169 x 4 to 169 x 6		360 00
170 x 4 to 170 x 6		362 00
171 x 4 to 171 x 6		364 00
172 x 4 to 172 x 6		366 00
173 x 4 to 173 x 6		368 00
174 x 4 to 174 x 6		370 00
175 x 4 to 175 x 6		372 00
176 x 4 to 176 x 6		374 00
177 x 4 to 177 x 6		376 00
178 x 4 to 178 x 6		378 00
179 x 4 to 179 x 6		380 00
180 x 4 to 180 x 6		382 00
181 x 4 to 181 x 6		384 00
182 x 4 to 182 x 6		386 00
183 x 4 to 183 x 6		388 00
184 x 4 to 184 x 6		390 00
185 x 4 to 185 x 6		392 00
186 x 4 to 186 x 6		394 00
187 x 4 to 187 x 6		396 00
188 x 4 to 188 x 6		398 00
189 x 4 to 189 x 6		400 00
190 x 4 to 190 x 6		402 00
191 x 4 to 191 x 6		404 00
192 x 4 to 192 x 6		406 00
193 x 4 to 193 x 6		408 00
194 x 4 to 194 x 6		410 00
195 x 4 to 195 x 6		412 00
196 x 4 to 196 x 6		414 00
197 x 4 to 197 x 6		416 00
198 x 4 to 198 x 6		418 00
199 x 4 to 199 x 6		420 00
200 x 4 to 200 x 6		422 00



MIXED FARMING IN MANITOBA Every Manitoba farmer who has grown grain and faddlers and bred livestock on his premises has found both profit and pleasure in his operations. A favorable climate, fine supply of pure water, large yields of all crops and a maximum of distance combine to make the province an excellent field for diversified agriculture.

Wagon, complete, 2-ton	300.00	Dry Goods and Clothing		Dining Tables	6.00 upwards	Window Shades	40 upwards
Farm Implements - American		<i>English and French Wares</i>		Bed-rooms	12.00	Rolling plates or	
		75 p.c.		Bedrooms	5.45	100 p.c. and	30
Gasoline Pumps, 2-horse	300.00	Cheaper	Shan St. Paul	Washstands	1.65	Blankets, 100 p.c.	2.00
Tray Horse, 10-15	40.00	Electric Goods	25 p.c. higher	American Lamps	12.50	Blankets, 60 p.c., per	2.00
Burner, 3-section, 5-hp.	15.00	Boots and Shoes	10 p.c. higher	Iron Beds	2.50	Carpet, AE-Wool	2.00
Truck 16, 100 p.c.	45.00	Tools	10 p.c. higher	Mattresses	2.50	and 100 p.c.	10.00
Mower, 8-ft. cut	20.00	<i>Furniture</i>		Wardrobes	7.50	Carpet, Squirrel, AE-Wool	6.00
Motor Plow, 10 ft.	50.00	Wooden Chair	80 p.c. upwards	Wardrobe Chest	7.50	Carpet, Squirrel, AE-Wool	6.00
Reaper, complete, 10 ft.	100.00	Trunk, Metal Chair	30	Carpet, 100 p.c. 100	2.00	100 p.c.	1.50
Wagon, complete, 2-ton	31.00	Common American		Fitters, 2-hp. each	30	Trunk, Metal	1.75
		Tables	3.25	Cassins	6.25		

Part VIII.

MANITOBA'S CITIES AND TOWNS

Winnipeg Man. The story of Winnipeg is one of the most marvelous and impressive records of growth on the continent. Thirty-five years ago Winnipeg's population was less than 1,000 and the school attendance was only thirty-five pupils; it was but a post of the Hudson's Bay Company without churches, streets or railroads, and but a few years previously the Indians chased herds of buffalo across the prairie where the city now stands. It is now the railroad and business centre of the Canadian West, and has a population estimated at 175,000, and with suburbs, 350,000. Nearly thirty railway lines radiate from it, and the C.P.R. yard here, with its 78 miles of sidings, is the largest in the world controlled by a single corporation. Winnipeg is the chief central point of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railway systems—these roads having lately built a union station at a cost of \$1,500,000. Four thousand railway employees reside in the city.

Winnipeg is in the famous Red River Valley, and surrounded by good farming, timber and mining districts with extensive lake fisheries. The streets of the city are generally wide, the principal avenues being 132 feet. One hundred and sixty-five miles of streets are paved with asphalt, black and macadam. The area of 3,900 acres has been covered by 331 miles of sewers, 345 miles of paved and graded streets, 100 miles of which are boulevarded, and 450 miles of sidewalks. Approximately 225 miles of water mains have been laid since the city's incorporation thirty-five years ago. In 1899 the assessment of the city was \$4,812,410; in 1900, \$5,077,660; in 1902, \$5,558,810; in 1905, \$62,727,030; in 1906, \$80,511,727; in 1909, \$111,402,933; in 1911, \$172,457,250; and in 1912, \$211,000,440. Winnipeg is the wholesale and principal centre of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It has twenty-five chartered banks. Bank clearings 1900, \$109,956,720; 1905, \$309,383,179; 1906, \$504,865,014; 1907, \$509,667,370; 1908, \$654,111,891; 1909, \$770,649,332; 1910, \$953,415,281; 1911, \$1,173,762,182; and in 1912, \$1,537,877,324. The city contains 122 churches and missions, thirty-eight public schools, also six parochial schools, six colleges, a university, provincial agricultural college, academies, ladies' schools, the provincial government buildings, court house, chief office of the Dominion Government in the West, fire city hall, a free library—costing \$140,000—two railway depots, costing over \$1,000,000 each, up-to-date fire, police and water systems. The electric street railway operates 230 cars on seventy miles of city tracks, and forty-four miles of suburban lines. New buildings erected in 1900-12 amounted to \$5,758,515; in years 1903-4, 5, \$28,187,350; in years 1906-7-8, \$24,592,200; in 1909, \$9,226,325; in 1910, \$15,116,456; in 1911, \$17,550,000, and in 1912, over \$20,000,000. These facts give some idea of the progress being made.

The grain business of the Canadian West centres in Winnipeg,

and for the last year the inspections were 145,082 750 bushels, placing Winnipeg as the greatest grain market on the American continent. This is evidence enough of the nature of the soil tributary to Winnipeg. In addition to agriculture, a considerable fishing business is done in the large northern lake, and timber and mining enterprises are being developed on its shores. Winnipeg's streets are equipped with asphalt paving plant, its own quarry, street lighting, water works—including high-pressure fire system of 300 pounds pressure for fire protection. Winnipeg is now in a position to encourage manufacturers by offering cheap power. On the Winnipeg River, a total of 60,000 horse-power is developed by the city, which is sold to consumers at cost of production. The value of the factory output is now estimated at \$35,000,000 annually, which is an increase of over 400 per cent. in the past ten years. Over 20,000 factory hands now find employment in the 330 successful plants operating. Take this record in industrial growth, and add to it the wholesale turnover of \$1,500,000,000, and the enormous grain trade, handled in the city, makes Winnipeg the central market and capital city of commerce of Western Canada.

Brandon. The city of Brandon is situated on the Assiniboine River, 134 miles west of Winnipeg, and is a growing distributing centre. No less than twenty-seven trunk and branch lines of railroad run into or radiate from the city. Brandon is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the joint terminus of a branch of the Great Northern. The Grand Trunk has completed its line into Brandon. No less than 346 passenger and 478 freight trains pass every week in and out of Brandon. An urban transfer line connecting the various roads, has just been completed, and spare truckage is well supplied.

There has been in recent years, a steady growth of population. In 1901, 5,620; in 1906, the population had increased to 10,408, and by the government census of 1911, it was returned as 13,837, but the actual population of Brandon to-day numbers at least 15,000 souls.

The Y.M.C.A. possesses a splendid modern structure erected at a cost of \$80,000.00, while the Y.W.C.A. is conveniently situated. The Brandon general hospital, which cares for 1,500 patients annually, is a model of efficiency. Fire protection finds adequate expression in the new central hall just erected, at a cost of \$10,000.00. Brandon is a centre of education. It provides adequate accommodation not only for primary and secondary institutions, but also for higher education as well. Brandon college supplies excellent educational advantages. It possesses a full university faculty in arts and confers degrees by affiliation. The Church of England, Presbyterians and Methodists each maintain three parishes and the Baptists, two. The Roman Catholic body is established in a fine church.

The city has the advantage of perfect drainage. Under the careful control of an efficient parks board, trees and boulevards have been provided. The city controls the street railway and water supply, electric power is cheap, and for illumination, substantial companies furnish electricity and gas.

Brandon has. Railway track sites for manufacturers and



EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA.—The above group shows some typical Western Canadian public schools.—
Manitoba is noted for the excellence of its public and rural school facilities.—Efficient
colleges and private schools.—Schools liberally supported by government.

warehouses; three milky stations; ten chartered banks; experimental farm of 1,000 acres; fair grounds, eighty-three acres; winter fair auditorium, seats 2,500 people; three colleges; six district schools; collegiate institute; general hospital; efficient public schools; twenty churches; two daily newspapers; first-class police department; permanent fire department with modern appliances; fifteen lodges of fraternal societies; sixteen hotels; twenty-two miles of water main; nineteen miles of sewers; thirty-five miles of gravelly walks; twenty-five miles gravel streets; theatres, social and athletic clubs; first-class electric light and power plant; modern gas plant; central steam heating system; street railway system.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Population 7,500. } (Large tributary population). Fifty-six miles west of Winnipeg. Junction

with the Minnedosa and Yorkton branch running north-west. Situate in the heart of the famous Postage Plains, one of the finest wheat-growing districts in the West, which also produces large crops of other grains and vegetables.

Has elevators with capacity of 313,000 bushels, stock yards, collegiate, normal school, business collegiate, four public schools, customs house, Indian college, provincial training school for boys, county court house, land titles office, office of inland revenue, provincial old folks' home, armories, modern electric light, water and sewerage systems, two daily and weekly newspapers, manufacturers in all important lines, flour and oatmeal mills with daily capacity of 1,600 barrels; large brick yards, capacity 12,000,000 per annum; cash and door factories, portable grain bin and shucker factories, modern creamery, manufacture of radiators

and steam heating appliances, wholesale agriculture implement firms, lumber yards, corrugated pipe and culvert factory, and many other smaller industries.

St. Boniface, Man.—Population, 7,003. Adjoining Winnipeg on the east side of the Red River. The railway facilities are excellent, and it is stated that the city council are prepared to offer inducements to manufacturers locating in the city. Has large flour mills, brick yards, canneries, construction iron manufacturers, elevators, lumber yards, lined oil mills, sash and door factories, sheet metal works, roof and paper plants, woolen mills, etc. Requires shattocks and packing plants, boot and shoe manufacturers, cement plant, electrical supplies, clothing manufacturers, etc. There is under consideration the construction and operation of Union Stock Yards accessible to all railways. The rapid growth of the live-stock industry throughout the Prairie Provinces, all of which stock must pass through Winnipeg en route to Eastern Canada and foreign markets, will certainly, with the establishment of these Union Stock Yards, develop the largest stock market in Canada, and in a few years will equal those of such places in the United States as Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, South St. Paul, etc. Those who have given this subject thought are convinced that the exportation of live stock on the hoof will steadily decrease, and the export of meats under refrigeration will be substituted for the present methods. This will make St. Boniface and Winnipeg, so closely connected with it by several bridges across the Red River, one of the largest live stock markets and packing house centres on the continent.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS

It stands to reason that a very rapid growth takes place in nearly all the cities, towns and villages throughout Western Canada in sympathy with the enormous influx of people to settle on the cheap and fertile lands. Many fortunes have been made by the employment of capital in the purchase of urban property and splendid business openings exist in nearly all these rising towns for business men of experience. The development of some of these centres of settlement has been absolutely phenomenal. Those who are on the ground and are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that now exist and will be available for many years to come, will naturally profit by investments made with foresight and good judgment, whether in town property or in business investments.

The farms of Western Canada have produced this year by far the greatest crops in the country's history. The purchasing power in money, when the 1912 crop is all marketed, gives the enormous cash value to the country of nearly \$900,000,000. Western Canada is a big field, filled with a prosperous people. The remarkable development taking place is creating an unprecedented demand for home industries.

The needs of the West for manufactured goods are many and

varied. It is true that some cities of this section—more notably Winnipeg, perhaps—have made progress along certain lines of manufacture, but the demand is insistent and grows so rapidly, that there is no hope that the West will be able to supply it for some years at least. It is true, too, that Western Canada, filled with the millions of people that it readily will support, will always be a good customer for manufactured articles—a customer to be cultivated, attended to, and encouraged.

At present, one of the chief needs of the West, naturally, is farming machinery. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there exists to-day an open market ready for exploitation by manufacturers and machinery agents, second to none, and one that will grow with time, instead of being—as is the case of other markets—glutted when the immediate demand has been supplied.

The principal lines of machinery needed by the markets of the Canadian West are all classes of agricultural machinery, including steam threshing, plowing and traction engines, mud-



THE PACKERS' TYPE—The Berkshire-Tamworth cross, market at about 200 pounds. As a hog-fattener Western Canada's barley can't be beaten.

del equipment, such as road scrapers, rollers, etc., railroad cars and supplies, pumping outfits for city wells, excavating and mill machinery, and in fact, every type of machine generally used in the building up of a new country in which cities and towns are steadily rising in importance and others springing up.

In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are 357,048,778 acres of land, of which more than half is suitable for farm purposes. Of all this vast total, less than five per cent. is at present under cultivation, leaving the remainder as the future market to be supplied when the country is fully opened up. In the West, thousands of acres are used for the cultivation of wheat alone, and it is on these immense tracts of land that the value of up-to-date machinery, in making the work of cultivation as simple as possible, is fully recognized. Traction engines, hauling eight, twelve and fourteen gang plows, are being brought into use throughout the prairie provinces, and seeding, reaping and harvesting the grain



PUTTING DOWN ACROSS THE RIVER



LOADING TRACTORS ON RAIL



MECHANICAL FARMING IN MANITOBA—Manitoba farmers are up-to-the-minute agriculturists; they use all modern appliances in their operations.

are all carried on in the same large way. Harvesting machinery is sold by the trainload, and it is by no means an uncommon sight to see a complete train of over forty cars loaded with threshing engines and separators coming into Western Canada from Eastern Canada or across the border.

About two hundred thousand farmers from the States crossed into Western Canada in 1912. They brought with them goods and money estimated above \$100,000,000, and they brought more

than that; they brought a big trade in all sorts of farm machinery and in dozens of other lines. Certainly, they will buy heavily and just as certainly will be most likely to buy the goods that are easiest to investigate, if the quality is there.

For full information regarding business and industrial openings in Western Canada, address Industrial Branch, Department Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.



For Further Information Write

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY**

Department of
Natural Resources

**CALGARY, ALBERTA,
Canada**

CANADIAN EDITION, MARCH, 1978.

Harold-Winters Co., Ltd., Calgary